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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozechah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVI NO. 301

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1938

PRICE: ONE ANNA

Whitehall's Decision On Federation Issue

Role Of Rivers In Planning

Plea For Provincial And Inter-Provincial Commissions

The third day's deliberations of the National Planning Committee, which commenced at 2 p.m. on Monday, were mainly confined to the subject of appointing a sub-committee to consider the question of major industries.

The Committee, however, decided to postpone the final consideration of the question till replies to the questionnaire are received by the Committee are received.

The following resolution was passed by the Committee:—

"THE PLANNING COMMITTEE IS OF OPINION THAT THE VARIOUS PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS SHOULD CREATE PROVINCIAL AND WHERE NECESSARY, INTER-PROVINCIAL RIVER COMMISSIONS FOR THE REGULATION, DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL OF VARIOUS RIVERS AND WATERWAYS FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVIDING THE FOLLOWING:—

Water for agriculture and industries.
Hydro-electric power.
Cheap transport.
Prevention of erosion silting and floods and
Safe-guarding the health of the people.

The Committee was further of the opinion that the Planning Commission should also consider and deal with problems of the shifting of river beds.

Kumarappa Summoned To Bombay

WARDHA, Dec. 19. On receipt of an urgent telegraphic invitation from Bombay, Mr. J. C. Kumarappa, Organising Secretary of the All-India Village Industries Association, left for Bombay this evening for attending the meetings of the Economic Planning Committee.—A. P.

JAWAHAR'S LECTURE AT C. J. HALL

The Secretary of the Indian Civil Liberties Union writes:—

"Spain and Europe" make the headlines to-day. Our fate is closely linked up with that of these countries. Jawaharlal Nehru was at the firing line in Spain and was in Europe when the famous Munich Agreement was signed. You will hear him speak of his impressions on Wednesday the 21st instant, at 6 p.m. in the Cowasji Janhangir Hall, Fort.

Tickets are available at the Indian Civil Liberties Union, Bombay Mutual Building, and at the Gandhi Seva Sena.

STOP PRESS

VICTIMS OF STABBING

BOMBAY, Tuesday, 2 A. M.

On enquiry at the G. T. Hospital in regard to the condition of those admitted on Sunday night in connection with the stabbing incident at Borli Bunder go to show that Dhulla, Fakirsha, Panachand and Carlos Pinto are still in a precarious condition.

"No Modification Or Change In India Act"

Terms For Accession Of Princes

GOVT. HOPES IN CO-OPERATION FROM STATES

ANSWERING MR. SORESENSEN'S QUESTION IN THE COMMONS WHETHER ANY CHANGES OR MODIFICATIONS ARE LIKELY TO BE MADE IN THE INDIA ACT ON THE ISSUE OF FEDERATION, COL. LLEWELLIN QUOTED GANDHIJI'S UTTERANCE AT THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE THAT HE HAD NO RIGHT

"In my humble opinion to say to the States what they should, or what they should not do."

COL. LLEWELLIN ADDED THAT THAT WAS THE LINE THAT GOVERNMENT WERE GOING TO TAKE IN THE MATTER.

DEMOCRATISATION OF STATES

LONDON, Dec. 19. In the House of Commons Mr. Sorensen asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, "whether he will make a statement respecting the present position of the scheme of Federation envisaged in the India Act, whether any changes or modifications are likely to be made and whether he is taking any steps to encourage the democratisation of the Indian States as a preliminary to Federation being effected."

Col. Llewellyn replying said: "In reply to the first part of the question, full consideration has now been given to the replies received from Indian rulers as regards the limitations to which they would wish their accession to Federation to be subject."

TERMS FOR ACCESSION In the light of this consideration, H. E. the Crown Representative will very shortly be communicating to the rulers detailed information as to the terms on which their accession to Federation as envisaged in the Government of India Act could be considered.

With regard to the second part, no changes or modifications are contemplated in the scheme of Federation embodied in the Act. With regard to the third part, I would refer the Hon'ble Member to my reply on December 16 to Sir John Wardlaw-Milne.

NO DEMOCRATISATION Mr. Sorensen asked: "Do I understand that some proposals towards democratisation are being included?"

Col. Llewellyn: "No. We are not urging anything upon the Princes in that line, but of course, we are not going to hinder any action that the Princes themselves may think fit to take."

Mr. Sorensen: "Is he aware that the Congress Party and the parties sympathetic to the Congress are very strongly expressing their opinion towards democratisation?"

Col. Llewellyn: "I am very well aware that some members at any rate of the Congress are pressing for these matters, but, for instance, Mr. Gandhi, when here at the Round Table Conference, strongly expressed the view that we had no right in my humble opinion to say to the States what they should or what they should not do. That is the line that the Government are taking in the matter"—Reuter.

ECHO OF ARRESTS OF KABADI & GANDHI

LONDON, Dec. 19. In the House of Commons, Mr. Sorensen asked whether a report was yet received from the British Ambassador in Paris regarding the arrest and deportation of Mr. Kabadi and Mr. Gandhi on the 5th instant.

Mr. R. A. Butler replied in the negative and added that the Ambassador had been requested to

When Europe Shivers!

LONDON, Dec. 19. In many parts of Europe people are still shivering in the cold spell brought by icy winds from Siberia. The British Isles remain in the grip of the coldest spell for ten years. Slight snow fell in most parts of the country and in central London light flakes drifted on icy wind. Heavier falls are threatened. The temperature in the morning was constant at 26 degrees Fahrenheit.—Reuter.

WAVES FREEZE

AT CALAIS PARIS, Dec. 19.

The waves freeze as they fall on the jetty at Calais, which was the coldest city in shivering France this morning, with a temperature 8½ degrees Fahrenheit. Even at Antibes, where the Duke and Duchess of Windsor have just arrived, the temperature was 45 degrees Fahrenheit.

A Bernese message says:—There was a fairly heavy fall of snow in several parts of Switzerland during the night.—Reuter.

TEN FROZEN IN BULGARIA

SOFIA, Dec. 19. Ten were frozen to death in Bulgaria, which is being swept by a blizzard of extraordinary intensity. Communications throughout the country are interrupted and shipping in Black Sea, where a terrific gale is blowing, is at a standstill. Snow is eight feet deep on the mountains.—Reuter.

treat the question as one of immediate importance.—Reuter.

FRANCE ON WAY TO RECOVERY

PARIS, Dec. 19. To-day is almost a historic day for Renten, which rose from four to seven points. Foreign situation recently had affected the market, but the fact that Sgr. Mussolini in his speech yesterday did not refer to Colonial demands inclined the market to the view that the show of energy and firmness by the French Government marks the beginning of the rehabilitation of France in the eyes of the world. Opinion in the country as well as on the Bourse is that financial recovery is making rapid progress and the time is not far distant when Renten will be quoted at par.

THE FACT THAT DR. SCHACHT RETURNED FROM LONDON EMPLOYMENT IS ALSO TAKEN AS EVIDENCE THAT BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS GERMANY IS NOT UNILATERAL AND DOES NOT OPERATE OUTSIDE THE PARIS-LONDON AXIS.—REUTER

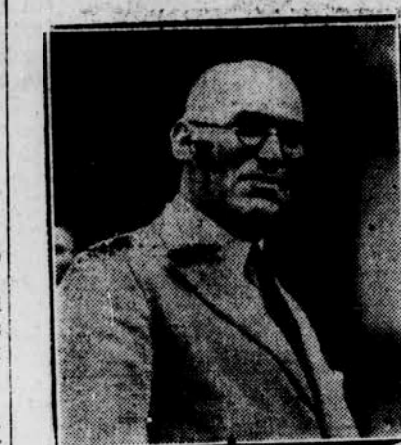


Sir M. Zafrullah

ZAFRULLAH FOR LAW

Mudaliar For Commerce: Changes In Central Executive Council

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19. A communique issued to-day from the Viceroy's Camp announces the following appointments made with His Majesty's approval to the Executive Council of H. E. the Governor-General to take effect from the retirement, on evening.



Mr. A. J. Raisman

piry of their terms of office, of Sir N. N. Sircar, at present Law Member, Government of India and of Sir James Grigg, at present Finance Member, Government of India:—

To be Law Member, Sir Mohamed Zafrulla Khan, at present Commerce Member.

To be Commerce Member in succession to Sir Mohamed Zafrulla Khan, Dewan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, at present Adviser to the Secretary of State for India.

To be Finance Member, Mr. A. J. Raisman, at present Finance Secretary to the Government of India.—United Press.

BRAZILIAN RAILWAY TRAGEDY

Thirty-five Killed And Sixty Injured In Collision

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 19. THIRTY-FIVE WERE KILLED AND OVER SIXTY WERE INJURED IN A COLLISION BETWEEN A PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAINS AT PUZDEFORA, A HUNDRED MILES TO THE NORTH OF RIO DE JANEIRO. THIS IS THE GREATEST DISASTER IN THE BRAZILIAN RAILWAY HISTORY.—REUTER

U. S.-TURKEY TRADE PACT

NEW YORK, Dec. 19. A provincial trade agreement between the United States and Turkey is announced.—Reuter.

Test Of Civic Progress For Bombay

If Congress Gets Majority It Will Clear The Slums, Says Jawahar

SIRDAR'S APPEAL TO BOMBAY VOTERS

"IT IS NOT A FEW BOULEVARDS THAT ARE THE TEST OF THE PROGRESSIVE CHARACTER OF A CITY: IT IS THE HOUSES MAGNIFICENT BUILDINGS, BUT BEHIND THE IMPOSING FACADES AND THESE MUST BE CLEARED," said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a public meeting, held under the auspices of the Congress Municipal Election Committee, at the Azad Maidan, on Monday evening.

OVER 10,000 CITIZENS WERE PRESENT.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai presided.

Prominent among those present were: The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Hon. Mr. A. B. Lathe, the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Mr. Mahuradas Tricunji, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. Gopandas Moraji, Mr. Bhawanji Arjun Khimji, Mr. Mohanlal Desai and Dr. Velkar.

Bombay Voters' Duty Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the course of his speech said that it was the policy of the Congress to get the keys of power into its own hands. In pursuit of that policy they had installed Congress Governments in eight Provinces and Bombay, which was regarded as the premier city of India should not lag behind. On the voters of Bombay lay the solemn responsibility of safeguarding the honour of the Congress.

LIKE MADRAS & CALCUTTA Addressing the meeting in Gujarati, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said that it was after many years that the Congress had decided to contest the Corporation elections. The main object in taking this decision was to serve the public. It would be the first concern of the Congress group in the Corporation to render its administration pure and safeguard the interests of the masses.

Continuing, Mr. Desai said that the Congress had already formed stable groups in the Corporations of Madras and Calcutta. If the voters of Bombay realised their duty, it would be possible for the City Congress to wield a healthy influence on the Corporation's policy.

TEST FOR PATRIOTISM The ensuing elections, expressed Mr. Desai, were a test for the candidates as well as the voters. He hoped the citizens would feel their responsibility while exercising their franchise. The candidates, he was sure, would be above personal considerations while discharging their duty as City Fathers.

FOR DISCIPLINED NATIONALISM Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru prefaced his speech by remarking that Dr. Jivraj Mehta had ordered him to lie in bed but not being accustomed to lie in bed and also seeing that the Congress President who was scheduled to attend the meeting could not come, he had made up his mind to come and say a few words.

He stated that it was important that all the great Corporations in the country must pursue a live action that was consistent with the National policy. That discipline would be possible only when the Corporations were filled with people who were wedded to a common policy.

He was aware that in Bombay the franchise had been recently extended; in a short time they would have adult franchise. At one stage the members of the Municipal Corporation had opposed the extension of any franchise. That was because they were afraid that if the franchise was extended they might not be returned to the Corporation.

The people should take full advantage of the opportunity.

Britain Must Help France

Bonnet On Implications Of Franco-British Entente

PARIS, Dec. 19. M. Bonnet declared in the Chamber debate on the Budget Estimates for the Foreign Ministry, that the Franco-British entente remained the basis of French policy and if either country were the object of unprovoked aggression, the other would come to her assistance with all her forces.

MAY LEAD TO WAR M. Bonnet reaffirmed France's resolve not to give up an inch of her territory, declaring that an attempt to take any territory would lead to an armed conflict. "Naturally, I include Tunis, Corsica, Savoy and French possessions on the Somali Coast."

SPANISH ISSUE After referring to France's desire for rapprochement with Germany and Italy, M. Bonnet turned to the Spanish problem and said that the Government continued to support Non-Intervention and still thought that the Civil War would soon end if foreign Powers left the Spaniards to face each other alone.

This statement drew loud applause from all parts of the Chamber.

the hearing to be expedited next term on technical grounds connected with the form of warrant.—Reuter.

TRAVANCORE BANK CASE

Privy Council Grants Special Leave For Appeal

LONDON, Dec. 19. The Privy Council this morning granted special leave of appeal in the Travancore Bank case. Mr. Jowitt appeared for the Magistrate of Travancore and Mr. Pritt for the appellant. The India Office was also represented.

The court granting leave asked

GOVT. ACCUSED OF "DEFEATISM"

LONDON, Dec. 19. Moving the opposition motion of no-confidence in the Foreign Policy of the Government in the House of Commons, Dr. Hugh Dalton asked whether it was useful for Mr. Chamberlain to visit Rome when all evidence was clear that the undertakings given by Sgr. Mussolini had not been kept.

Dr. Dalton asked for an assurance that belligerent rights would not be given to Gen. Franco and accused Mr. McDonald of "Defeatism" in his recent speech on Colonies. Dr. Dalton painted a picture of the plight of Czechoslovakia and declared that the Munich Agreement had unsettled all Europe.

ALTERNATIVE MEANS WAR

Replying Mr. Chamberlain said that Dr. Dalton's picture had given the terrible plight of Czechoslovakia, but Dr. Dalton had not said what he would have done if he had been in Mr. Chamberlain's place in Munich. Mr. Chamberlain said that the Opposition policy, as an alternative to Munich, would have involved a war simultaneously with Japan, Germany and Italy and perhaps with Gen. Franco as well.

NO SESSION OF COLONIES

"I am glad to have an opportunity of denying categorically the rumours reported from certain quarters that Government are contemplating the session of Colonial territory to the Italian Government," declared Mr. Chamberlain and added that no such suggestion had been made by the Italian Government.

WHAT SCHACHT DID IN LONDON

The General question of migration from Germany was discussed unofficially with Dr. Schacht during his visit to London, stated Mr. R. A. Butler. It was not intended or expected that any decision would be reached during the visit. Germany's external debt was not mentioned.

The Premier said that he thought that it would have been wise, if Dr. Dalton had no policy of his own, at least to try and give a chance of success to the

Government's policy. If Government's policy had failed, he (Mr. Chamberlain) would be the first to agree that something else should be put in its place. It was a source of continued satisfaction to know that his efforts to keep all the Dominions fully informed as to the foreign situation as the Government saw it were rewarded by a general absence of criticism on their part.

WELCOME ASSURANCE

Referring to Anglo-French relations, Mr. Chamberlain observed that these remained of the most cordial character and recalled M. Bonnet's declaration that all forces in France would be spontaneously and immediately used for the defence of Britain in the event of unprovoked aggression.

Such declarations, said the Premier, were really more significant than actual treaties, because it was intentions rather than forms of words that counted most when an occasion arose to make them effective.

SPANISH ISSUE

Turning to Spain, Mr. Chamberlain sorrowfully admitted that the struggle showed no signs of coming to a speedy end. Throughout, the Government's policy had been one of Non-Intervention.

ROLE OF ROM

Mr. Chamberlain declared that to the best of his belief, the charges of unkept pledges against the Italian Government were not well founded. Information in Government's possession led them to suppose that not as many as two-hundred men had been sent from Italy to Spain since October. Such Italian assistance to Gen. Franco as existed could not fairly be said to amount to a breach of pledges. If the Government could find a just and practicable way to bring the Spanish War to an end or even securing an armistice, they would use all their influence. How far it was possible to discuss such matters in

(Continued on page 8, Col. 6)

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SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY offered to our Adleters Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE

are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (—), "The Bombay Chronicle," must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE- WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

26. MATRIMONIAL

Foreign returned M. Sc. Jain, 30 well settled in life, desires marriage with healthy, attractive, educated girl. No caste restriction. Apply with photo. Box No. 11159 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Bride for well-established Patel Barrister aged 23. Appearance, Knowledge of English and Family Standing essential considerations. Send particulars to Box 10140, "Bombay Chronicle."

Reform Marriage Bureau of R. P. Social Reform Association keeps Register of fairly posted young men and of eligible girls willing to go in for (a) intercaste or (b) widow remarriages or (c) civil marriages, strictly monogamous and helps. Correspond with R. B. D. G. Padhye, Secretary, Kashi-ketan Matunga, Bombay 19. (11138)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Clerks, Graduates, Lawyers, Engineers, Doctors and Overseers. Apply for terms to Kappor & Co., Cloth Market, Delhi. (11155)

Wanted—Applications are invited for the post of a Building Inspector on a pay of Rs. 50-52-75 P.M. plus Rs. 3-P.M. Cycle Allowance. Minimum qualifications—Sub Overseer's Examination, Knowledge of Gujarati and cycling essential. Applications stating full particulars regarding age, caste, place of birth, qualifications, previous experience etc., should reach the undersigned on or before the 10th January, 1939. Sd. B. B. Malia, Chief Officer, Surat Borough Municipality, Municipal Office, Surat 15-12-38. (10144)

Wanted experienced Salesmen in Cigarette line for up-country, write or see Shah Bros (Jintan Agency) Princess St. Bombay 2. (11141)

Wanted—A 1st Class Weaving Master thoroughly experienced in Light and Heavy sizing coarse and fine counts fancy goods, Dobby Jacquard and fine works for a Calcutta Cotton Mill. Apply with minimum terms to Post Box No. 210, Calcutta. (11133)

Wanted Candidates to qualify as Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Post. British India Technical College (B.C.) Sukkur (Sind). (11069)

97. HOTELS (UPCOUNTRY)

Dave Hindu Hotel Mahabaleswar offers special concession for Xmas Holidays. Rs. 12- for a week, from 15th December to 5th January. Phone No. 50. (11147)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
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3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-6-0	

Motusall Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

ATTENTION is drawn to the new telephone Number for the principal Offices at Victoria Terminus with effect from 1st January, 1939.

NEW NUMBER 33521-9 LINES. 10053

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

Share certificates Nos. 24163 to 24167 for 25 Shares Nos. 233309 to 233333, standing in the name of Gopal Krishna Luktuke are lost or mislaid. Anybody having any claim against it, should intimate to the above Bank within one month from the date hereof, after which duplicates will be issued.

(Sd.) GOPAL KRISHNA LUKTUKU.
Laxmi Nivas Hindu Hotel,
Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum,
Bombay.
Bombay 20-12-38. 11157.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

MUNICIPAL ELECTORAL ROLLS.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL and the Roll of Delegates of Registered Trade Unions which will remain in force for 12 months commencing from the 20th December, 1938, are now ready, and copies of the same are available for sale during Office hours at the Election and Town Duty Department, City Improvement Trust Building, Napier Road, at Re. 1-8-0 per copy of any one ward Roll or Rs. 28/- per copy of the complete Roll for all wards and at annas four per copy of the Trade Union Roll.

M. D. BHAT,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of
Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 19th December 1938. 10153

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

ABDULLA FAZALBHOY TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

BOMBAY 1.

1. Radio Service Course.
 2. Wireless Telegraphy Course.
 3. Projectionist Course.
 4. Photography Course.
- The Winter Session of this Institute opens on the 3rd January, 1939. The Courses of study are of short duration from six months to one year; the least standard of admission is the knowledge of English and Science corresponding to the Matriculation standard, the matriculation certificate itself is not essential. Candidates with higher qualifications such as I. Sc. B. Sc. B.E. etc., can join the Senior Classes. The courses of study aim at developing primarily the practical ability of the pupils in extensive laboratory and workshop practice closely approximating working conditions met with in later professional life.

The Institute is open to students from all parts of India and from neighbouring countries, the admission is however by regional quota and takes into account the demand of the trade in preference to the number of applicants from a particular area. Candidates should avoid disappointment by applying early and reserving admission in the prescribed manner.

"Detailed prospectus for all courses on application." Write the name, the address and the Province clearly and ensure a prompt reply.

10004.

Public Notices

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY & MONDAY, the 24th & 26th instant, those days being Public Holidays (CHRISTMAS) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A. McCULLOCH,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 15th December, 1938. 10131

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 5 ORDINARY SHARES Nos. 3691/95 inclusive of the Standard Jute Co. Ltd. and 5 Ordinary Shares Nos. 936/40 inclusive of the Union Jute Co. Ltd. standing in the name of Mahanlal Tibhovanandas Thaker are missing and that application for the issue of Duplicate certificate in respect thereof have been made to the respective Companies Managing Agents, Messrs. Bird and Co. Calcutta, to whom objection, if any, should be made within one month from the date of this notice. The public are cautioned against dealing in any way with these shares. MESSRS V M SARAIYA & CO., On behalf of Mr. Mahanlal Tibhovanandas Thaker.

10149.

GEORGE NEWNES BOOK CO.

(INDIA) LTD.
E.3, Clive Buildings,
8, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

Re. BAPUJI MANECKJI.
The Power of Attorney granted by the above Company to Mr. Bapuji Manekji of M. 15 Cusrow Bagh, Colaba, Causeway, Bombay has been withdrawn as from the 17th December 1938, and he is no longer in the employ of the said Company. 10151.

HOUSE VALUATIONS FOR 1939-40

NOTICE.

I, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, as required by Section 160 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that the entries, as required by Clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of Section 156 of the aforesaid Act, have been completed, as far as practicable, in the Ward Assessment Books for the several Wards of the City for the year 1939-40, and that the said Ward Assessment Books may be inspected at the Office of the Municipal Assessor and Collector between 20th December, 1938, and 14th January, 1939.

I also give notice, under Section 162 (1) of the aforesaid Act, that all complaints against the amount of any rateable value entered in the said Ward Assessment Books will be received in my Office on or before the 14th January, 1939. Complaints must be made by the property owners themselves, or by persons duly authorised to act for them in the matter under stamped Power of attorney. They should be made by written application and, as required by Section 163 (2) of the Act, should set forth briefly but fully the grounds on which the valuation is complained against and should be accompanied by a statement showing the rents for floor by floor. No complaints which do not fulfil any of these conditions will be considered.

M. D. BHAT,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 20th December, 1938. 10138.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

Insolvency No. 709 of 1938.
Re: TYEBALI MOHAMMEDALI BADANI of Bombay Bohra Mohamedan Inhabitant residing at Janjikar Street, House No. 18.

An Insolvent.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 7th day of February 1939 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 19th day of December 1938,
S. J. RAHIMTOOLA
Insolvency Registrar.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the five posts of the account and audit branch of this Municipality, each of the grade of Rs. 50-5-100. The candidates must be Bachelor of Commerce (with audit and accounts as special subjects) of the Bombay University. Applications stating age, qualifications, experience etc., with copies of testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned on or before 2nd January, 1939. (Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT, Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad.
Dated, 16-12-1938. 10148.

NOTICE.

THOSE GRADUATES of the Baroda and other Arts and professional colleges who are Baroda State subjects and who want to be employed in the Baroda State service should get themselves registered in the Office of the Students' Advisory Committee, Baroda College. Registration forms may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Employment Sub-Committee of the Students' Advisory Committee, Baroda College, Baroda.

PRINCIPAL

President, Students' Advisory Committee, Baroda College, Baroda. 10147.

Auction Sales

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE of an Office concerned on Thursday the 22nd December 1938 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Swadeshi Mill Estate, bet. nd Raxi Cinema, New Queen's Road, comprising Office desks, writing tables, glass and panel partitions, office cupboards, book cases, steel cabinets, safes, screens, electric fans, file racks and shelves, chairs, mechanical work tables, counters, modern electric wall fittings, etc.

Will be on view two days before the sale.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. EASTERN AUCTION CO.

Auction SALE TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at 189, Hornby Road, Opp. Kitab Mahal, Fort, of complete Bungalow furniture, Cottage Piano, Singer Machine, Remington portable typewriter, Safe, Chesterfield sets, H. M. V. Gramophone, D. Gestetner Duplicator Machine, etc.

GANDHI & CO.

Government Auctioneers.
SALE THIS DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF BUICK SALOON CAR.
Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from The Court Receiver and Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1744 of 1938 (Mrs. Amral v/s Britto) sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th December, 1938 at 4 P.M. (S.T.) near their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Medow Street, Fort.

One Buick Saloon Car No. T6055 Eight Cylinders.
TERMS:—25 per cent. Deposit.
GANDHI & CO.

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Jedmoor	20th	28th
Eiboku	7th Jan.	23rd Jan.
Gla-gow	19th	26th
Ryuuon	23rd	8th Fe.

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VIDYA MANDIR SCHEME

Azad-Shukla Talks: Mahatma Consulted: Muslim League Watches

NAGPUR, Dec. 19. Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, Premier of C.P., had prolonged discussions with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad at Wardha on Saturday last concerning the grievances of the C.P. Muslims regarding the Vidyamandir Scheme of C.P. and other matters.

Later both Pandit Shukla and Maulana Azad saw Mahatma Gandhi at Shegaon the same day and acquainted Gandhi with the result of their discussions on the subject.

MUSLIM LEAGUERS' ATTITUDE
According to present plans the Government propose to convene the next budget session of the C.P. Assembly sometime about the third week of March, 1939.

This sitting is expected to last for a month. It is likely that a meeting of the Muslim M.L.A.s, which it is proposed to convene, will be held during the budget session with a view to arriving at some satisfactory solution of the problem regarding education of the Muslims in this Province.

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, Secretary of the Muslim League, has been requested to attend this meeting at Nagpur with a view to helping efforts of settlement.

It is expected he will submit his report to the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League in Patna in the light of discussions with Provincial Muslim League members and the C.P. Premier on this subject.—A.P.

VIDYAMANDIR SCHEME DISCUSSED

Muslim Deputation Meets C. P. Premier

NAGPUR, Dec. 19. Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, Secretary, All India Muslim League, met the members of the Working Committee of the Provincial League yesterday. They acquainted him fully with the position of the Muslims in this province particularly with regard to educational needs and the Vidya Mandir scheme of C. P.

Later Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan met the Premier Pandit Ravishankar Shukla at the latter's residence and had discussions with him for three hours on educational grievances of the Muslims generally and the Vidya Mandir scheme in particular.

During these discussions the Minister, Mr. D. P. Mishra, was present throughout while the education Minister, Mr. S. V. Gokhale, being now on tour, was unable to be present. It is further understood that it is now proposed to convene a meeting of the Muslim members of the C. P. Legislative Assembly to discuss questions and arrive at some satisfactory solution of the education of Muslims of this province.

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, Secretary, All India Muslim League, has been requested to be present at this meeting in order to give members and the Government a benefit of his advice and suggestions.—A.P.

HINDUS' LIVES SAVED BY A SYED

Mail Robbery Details Revealed For First Time

NEW DELHI. (By Mail) "After plundering the mails, the robbers poured 12 gallons of petrol over the lorry and intended to set fire to it and to kill all Hindu and Sikh passengers," says the Superintendent of Post Offices, Baluchistan Division, in his report on the mail robbery committed on October 26 between Lorail and Fort Sandeman.

"This place is situated between Babar outpost and Kapp about 13 1/2 miles from Fort Sandeman, where there is a curved turn of the road between two hills on which were sitting two men with guns when the lorry passed at about 5 p.m.

The robbers had blocked the road by putting big stones across it, besides those on the hills three more robbers all armed were standing where the road was blocked with stones. The robbers began to fire on the lorry. They then told all the passengers and the lorry driver to get down and hand over the mails to them.

"The lorry driver refused to hand over the mails but the robbers threatened to kill him; they took out the mail bags from the box and threw them down. They also searched the passengers and their luggage. Then they opened the mail bags, took out their contents and tore off letters (ordinary), newspapers, registered

Foreign Competition & Indian Oilseeds Trade

Introduction Of Unitary Control In Markets Advocated By Seeds Traders' Association President

In the course of his speech at the annual general meeting of the Seeds Traders' Association held on Monday, Mr. Ramdas Kilachand, President of the Association, observed:—

"We lifted the restriction imposed during the latter part of the year 1934 debaring our members from making contracts of a certain nature with Exporting Houses. Very often difficult situations were created owing to the restriction, and it is a matter of satisfaction to all of us now that it has been removed.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE NECESSARY

"Although the removal of the restriction has satisfactorily restored the trade, the condition of forward trading does not appear to be quite satisfactory. An institution controlling forward trading is beneficial to trade as a whole and such institution should decide all questions without making any distinction as to sellers or buyers. Such an institution will be more harmful than otherwise if any undesirable element gets into its machinery.

The public must ever continue to have such confidence in our market that in our hands the interests of cultivators, dealers, exporters and other industrialists, were always safe and that we would not permit the trade to get into unnatural channels.

We have been witnesses of unhealthy currents of trade in several markets from time to time which have been the means to destroy legitimate trade. Many undesirable results also ensue. We must so carry on our control that all different interests may be justly dealt with and all may continue to repose their trust in us.

UNITARY CONTROL

It is a matter of great satisfaction to all of us that our Government has been keeping a vigilant eye on conditions of trade in all markets and are prepared to guide us in our necessities. I hope that we should create such a machinery of business which would always safeguard the market as a matter of course.

You are aware that efforts are on foot to introduce Unitary Control in several trading markets of our country. Many famous businessmen are of the firm conviction that a trade will be well protected through Unitary Control only and that is my conviction too. I believe also that consequent on the introduction of unitary control in other markets we will deem it advisable to follow them and when we approach Government for necessary legislation, the Government will ask us to satisfy them that all the several interests are safeguarded judiciously by us. If Government are thus satisfied then only shall we be able to secure Unitary Control. My request, therefore, to the Association is that we should so carry on that all the interests continue to have confidence in us.

In the course of his speech, reviewing the trade situation during the last year, Mr. Ratilal M. Gandhi (M.L.C.), the out-going President of the Association, made the following observations:—

"The development of this trade and industry is a subject of perennial interest for us and I cannot but make a few observations on the same. The annual production of oilseeds in our country is estimated at over 70,00,000 tons with an aggregate value of more than Rs. 80 crores. The total value

and parcel mail articles and scattered them on the road and picked up what they liked.

"In the meantime, another jorry in which military Engineering Services labourers were travelling which was following the mail lorry was also stopped and fired at.

"Then the passengers saw a car arriving in which was Syed Dost Mohd. Shah, Extra Assistant Commissioner. The robbers opened fire on this car also and killed the driver.

"Syed Dost Mohd. Shah recognised two of the robbers, named Pale and Kate. It is said that they are notorious outlaws and have committed similar dacoities in the past.

"Syed Dost Mohd. Shah implored the robbers not to kill the Hindu and Sikh passengers and not to set fire to the lorry, but it was only when he told Pale that he was the son of Khan Bahadur Syed Mehr Shah and a Syed whom Pale held in high esteem that the dacoit desisted from his pretensions. He, however, wanted some proof that he was actually a Syed.

"On this Syed Dost Mohd. Shah took an oath by the holy Koran and Pale refrained from the slaughter of the innocent passengers."

of oilseeds exported from India in the year 1937-'38 was about Rs. 1, crores, and if we add to the same the figures of oil and oilseeds for the same year, they would go over Rs. 17 crores. It is also interesting to note that the total exports of oilseeds from India are equivalent to 14th of the aggregate world exports and that the variety of seeds grown here is probably beyond the reach of any other country of the world.

Oilseeds again hold an important position amongst the important crops grown in India. Of the total net area sown in the whole of India—including the native States—which was on an average about 299 million acres during the years 1930-'31 to 1934-'35 the area under oilseeds was 22 million acres, i.e. about 7.5 per cent. of the total net area sown. In 1937 the area under oilseeds increased to 27 million acres, which was more than even the area under cotton during the same year.

PROVINCIAL GOVTS. TACKLING PROBLEMS

The great importance of the trade and cultivation of this crop in the national economy of our country is, therefore, obvious, but the Government have, as in the case of other commodities, given no tangible help for the betterment of its cultivation or of the trade. The problems affecting the same are varied and difficult and it will take years to solve them, but it is not high time the Indian Government begin to do something positive in this matter?

One is pleased in this connection to note that recently many popular Governments in the Provinces are seriously and earnestly tackling the problems of Agriculture, Trade and Industries, and we hope good and beneficial results will accrue from these efforts.

I must here draw your attention to the fact that our export trade is meeting with severe competition from Argentine, West Africa as well as other foreign countries and we are gradually losing our ground. Unless, therefore, effective measures are taken to check the same the position of our export trade is bound to be unenviable in the near future.

An attempt has been made in a bulletin lately issued by the Indian Railways Conference Association to explain the rating system followed by the Indian Railways as "particularly adapted to meet the trading conditions," but it will hardly carry conviction to an Indian businessman who has some knowledge of his trade.

Speaking for the oilseeds trade, I would like to point out that the classification of groundnuts in class 4 R.R. is a great handicap in the internal development of this trade and the sooner it is changed the better it will be for everybody concerned. As far as my knowledge goes, groundnuts were placed in this class when their price was high and the trade sparse. But the price of this commodity has now gone down considerably and the trade is, thanks to its growing demand for edible purposes, increasing. The profit on booking would not, therefore, compare unfavourably even if they are put in class 1 R.R., which is the class allotted to common seeds. I earnestly appeal to the authorities concerned to consider this question seriously and to remove the existing anomaly at an early date.

AIR SERVICE SAVES 18 DAYS

Money Orders To Trinidad

Eighteen days can be saved in sending money orders to Trinidad by using the Air Mail Money Order Service.

With effect from November 15, money orders drawn on Trinidad are, at the option of the remitter, being accepted by post offices in India for advice by air mail on payment by him of an air mail charge of 2 annas per order in addition to the usual money order commission.

The general rules applicable to ordinary money orders for Trinidad and the special conditions for air mail money orders issued in India for payment abroad, apply to air mail money orders to Trinidad.

The list of air mail money orders drawn on Trinidad is sent by air to London, thence by steamer upto New York for onward transmission by air to Venezuela, from where it travels to Trinidad by the ordinary route. The saving in time over the surface route, which the above effects, is about 18 days.—A.P.

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WHICH YOU
CANNOT FIND

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ERROL FLYNN
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MAYER'S
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Daily: 3-30; 6-30; 10 p.m.

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with JOHN GILBERT

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GRETA GARBO

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Audiences Acclaim Her

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THAT
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Fans go crazy on hearing the

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They repeat RENUKA'S dialogues.

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MEERA —: MAYADEVI

DAILY: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 P.M.

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DAILY 5. 8. 10-45 p. m.

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CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

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MEET

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Starring:

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SHREE RANJIT'S

SUPER SOCIAL

THE

WEST END

Daily: 5. 7-30 & 10 p.m.



The Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa (seen in the centre in Khaddar,) President of the Legislative Council presided at the inaugural ceremony of the North Bombay Hindustan Scout Association at the Ramnarain Ruia College on Sunday.

CANAL WATER AT KOPREGAON

Minister Nurie's Alleged
Reply To Deputation
Contradicted

BOMBAY: Dec. 18.

A report from Poona that the Hon. Mr. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, told a deputation that they would not get the canal water at Kopregao and that they should sell away their lands to the Maharashtra Sugar Factory, is officially denied.

Government, it is stated, never denied water to all the irrigators in that area, nor did Government ask them to sell their lands to the Sugar Factory. The delay in considering the Irrigation Committee report is caused in view of its important nature, which required careful consideration.—A.P.

HINDI GUIDE TO NALANDA

A Hindi Guide to Nalanda, the well-known site of the ancient Buddhist University in Bihar, is the latest publication of the Archaeological Survey of India brought out in accordance with the policy of the Department to provide Guides in Indian languages to places of historical interest.

The Guide opens with a discussion about the history of Nalanda both from literary sources and from the discoveries made by the Archaeological Department at the site. This is followed by a description of the Stupas and monasteries that were successively built at the place during its long history.

A reference is also made in the concluding part to the wealth of material discovered at Nalanda in the shape of stone and bronze images, copper-plate inscriptions, inscribed stones and bricks and a large number of seals of kings and local or Municipal Boards.

Monkey-Pranks

At Frere Road

BOMBAY, Monday.

Considerable commotion was created last night in one of the buildings in Frere Road when a monkey having got loose from an adjoining building escaped to the fourth floor of a building at 199, Frere Road, and bit a lady resident at about 9-30 p.m. yesterday.

All the residents rushed out of their rooms as the rumour described the monkey to be of considerable size while some said it could not be a monkey but a ghost. The animal bit a lady on her hands, scared another woman by jumping upon her, stole into the bed-room of another lady over and above exploits in the Chummary. Finally the owner appeared on the scene and captured it.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS

Electoral Rolls Ready

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee announced:

"The electoral rolls of the various Wards in the City for the purposes of the forthcoming delegates' election for the city of Bombay are now ready. They are available for inspection at the office of B.P.C.C. (Congress House, Bombay No. 4), and also at the offices of the respective Ward Committees. The inspection can be taken during office hours from to-day (Monday). Inaccuracies, omissions or objections, if any, should be brought to the notice of the B.P.C.C. before 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Monday (26th inst). No complaints received thereafter shall be entertained.

The electoral rolls of the various Wards are priced as under:—
'A' Ward Rs. 2; 'B' Ward Rs. 4; 'C' Ward Rs. 4; 'D' Ward Rs. 4; 'E' Ward Rs. 3; 'F' Ward Rs. 4 and 'G' Ward Rs. 4 per copy.



Mr. M. B. Kadadi, newly elected President of the Sholapur Municipality, is a Congressman.

BOMBAY'S OLD GUNS

Sold As Scrap

Mr. Jehangir Ruttonji Screw-

vala writes:—

Two Victorian era hundred years old guns imported in the year 1838 and 1840, length 21 ft, breadth 6 ft, 12 inches bore, 12 ft, deep inside, are sold away to a contractor. Each gun approximately weighs from the above-mentioned measurements about 40 tons, the total weight being of both the guns is about 80 to 85 tons. They are manufactured from the best gun metal. They are lying in the compound of the old Gun Carriage Factory which is at present in the possession of the Accountant General.

What a disgrace and pity for the poor, beautiful Bombay City, "Urbs prima in Indis" that its two beautiful Museums are deprived of such rare relics. In spite of the protest why the bargain was hurried up is a great mystery and a puzzle.

Will the superior authorities in charge inquire immediately into this matter at an early date and save these relics for the Museum of Bombay from the melting pot of the contractor?

Will the chief in charge of the Archaeological Section of the whole of India move immediately in this matter and do all that is needful to acquire them for the Museums?

Suburban School Board New Chairman

(From Our Correspondent.)

The first meeting of the Bombay Suburban School Board constituted under the new Primary Education Act of 1938 was held at Andheri on Saturday afternoon when Mr. M. K. Deshpande was unanimously elected as chairman of the Board for next triennium. Mr. Deshpande is an elected member of the Bandra Municipality and is a Secretary of the Suburban District Congress Committee. Mrs. Cooverlal Vakli was unanimously elected as Vice-Chairman of Board. Mrs. Vakli who is a teacher in a Parla school is the first lady to become a Vice-chairman of the Board.

The Suburban School Board have just opened a Marathi Primary School in Mogra village near Jogeshwari. This will meet a long-felt need of the children of the poorer classes who are residing in this area.

FOR RAJKOT SATYAGRAHA FUND

Ready-made Clothes Merchants To Contribute Percentage Of Income

The Secretary of the Grant

Road Ready-made clothes Merchants' Association, writes:—

The Grant Road Ready-made Merchants' Association have unanimously resolved that every individual member of the Association will contribute towards the Rajkot Satyagraha Fund ten per cent. of the total sale proceeds realised by each member on Sunday the 18th instant.

Further a public meeting will be organised by the Association in the compound of the Globe Dairy (Cooper Building) Grant Road on Monday the 19th instant at 10 p.m. (S.T.) when the sum so collected will be handed over to St. Shamaldas L. Gandhi the President. Kathiawar Prajamandal.

Street Palmist Placed Before Magistrate

BOMBAY, Monday.

Ramsarup Shankar, who is alleged to have stabbed ten persons last night, at Bori Bunder, was placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, and ordered to be remanded to custody pending further investigations.

Four of the injured men are in a serious condition.

Mill-worker Killed On Railway Lines

BOMBAY, Monday.

While trespassing on the railway tracks, a mill-worker was knocked down by an Up G. I. P. Railway train running from Sion to Matunga, on Saturday. He died on the spot.

An inquest was held on Indra-wansing Mahadesing (45), the mill worker at the Bombay Coroner's Court this morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

N. R. SARKAR MEETS LATTHE

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Hon. Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, the Finance Minister, Bengal, who arrived here this morning met the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, Bombay, and exchanged views on financial questions. Mr. Sarkar will be meeting Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and other leaders of the Congress in the course of the day.

Explosion And Fire Cause Sensation In Lahore

LAHORE, Dec. 18.

An explosion accompanied by fire in one of the rooms of the Civil Secretariat occupied by the C. I. D. (Political Branch) caused a sensation at midnight yesterday.

The timely arrival of the fire brigade and the prompt action of the peons who were rudely woken up from their slumbers by the report of the explosion, averted considerable damage to property and the possible loss of valuable documents in the C.I.D. office.

It appears the fire originated in the room usually occupied by Khan Bahadur Syed Ahmed Shah Superintendent of the C.I.D. closely following the report of an explosion, at about 12-30 midnight of some cartridges left in the table drawers by the officer. The loud noise of the explosion was responsible in waking up the slumbering peons who made a rush to the scene of the fire and after locating the spot communicated with the Fire Brigade and with their help brought the fire under control.

Subsequent investigation revealed that the fire was due to an electric fuse.—United Press.

HINDUSTAN SCOUT ASSOCIATION

North Bombay Branch

Inaugurated By

Mr. Pakvasa

The Hindustan Scout Association, Bombay Presidency, has for some time been holding a number of informal meetings of prominent citizens and Scout workers in the City which culminated on Sunday in the inauguration of the North Bombay Local Hindustan Scout Association in the premises of the Ramnarain Ruia College, under the distinguished Presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Mangaldas M. Pakvasa, and in the presence of a large gathering of prominent citizens and educationists of north Bombay.

The function commenced with a rally in the quadrangle at 4-30 p.m. when the Acting Chief Commissioner, Prof. V. G. Rao, unfurled the Hindustan Scout Flag for the first time. When the Hon'ble Mr. Pakvasa arrived he was taken round the assembled Scout Troops and Cub Packs when the Scouters were presented to the distinguished visitor. The inspection was followed by all the Scouters and Scouts taking the Hindustan Scout promise which was repeated in both English and Marathi. After singing the Vande Mataram the assembly adjourned to the Hall.

In a brief speech Prof. V. G. Rao thanked the Scouts and the Scouters and the various other gentlemen who had gathered for the inauguration and thanked also the Hon'ble Mr. Pakvasa.

MR PAKVASA'S SPEECH

The Hon'ble Mr. Pakvasa in a short speech delivered in Hindi urged the necessity for everyone to be a Scout irrespective of age. "The aim of Education", he said, "should not be such as to prepare us merely for earning our daily bread but it should be to frame and mould our character. As far as I know, all the activities in scout movement help one to form one's character". In winding up his speech he said that "it was not enough to take the promises and it was essential to abide by them under all circumstances and all times and in trying to do so you will be helping yourself, your family and before everything else your country; and all the good that you can achieve through Scouting and the Scout Movement should be utilised in the service of and the good of our Country."

Others who addressed the meeting included Messrs. I. S. Patel, Haji Hashim Ibrahim, K. S. Ramachandra Aiyer, Sundaram and Dr. V. K. Bhagwat.

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Subsequent investigation revealed that the fire was due to an electric fuse.—United Press.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

RENEWAL OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—The letter of Devkar Nanjee Banking Co., Ltd., that you have published in your Saturday's paper in the matter of renewal of Government securities opens the eyes of the investors in Government securities to the danger which may threaten even after a number of years as to the title. I have been a Trustee of several charities, etc., and, therefore, to invest the Trust monies very often in Government Securities. I, all along have been under the impression that if the Securities were renewed and were made out in the renewer's name he was protected from all liability with regard to the validity of the prior endorsements. The Privy Council's decision referred to by your correspondent may upset this belief. But the paras that he quotes from the "Guide Book for Investors in Government Securities" published by the Government of India are very significant and to a lay man convey beyond doubt that the renewal of a note is tantamount to having Government's obligations admitted and declared, and therefore when a holder is to some extent doubtful of the validity of the chain of endorsements he can raise the question and have it decided by receiving it for renewal. Having made these representations to the public and thereby induced them to purchase Government Securities, it seems almost unbelievable that Government themselves should have gone to the length of appealing to the Privy Council for reversing the decision of the two Bombay Courts.

Whatever the legal position may be and even supposing that it is in favour of the Government, I am afraid their action, in view of what they have made the public believe all these years is very surprising. For Trustees like me who are bound by law to invest their funds in Trustee Securities, of which Government Securities form an important part, would find themselves placed in rather an unenviable position; as how can they, consistent with the trust reposed in them as Trustees, invest or keep invested funds in Government Securities when they realised that even till 60 years their title to the Government Securities which they had actually paid for might be questioned by the Government themselves? Will the Government of India even now realise the inequity of the position they have themselves created and make amends either by amending the law to bring it in conformity with the general belief that the renewal of Government Securities does afford to the holder the protection he believed he got as to the title or will the Government, in view of their own assurances in the "Guide Book for Investors in Government Securities" reassure the public that they won't take advantage of, in the words of your correspondent, "exercising this legal prerogative which they have, on the ground of legal technicalities, possibly now acquired"? If they do neither, I am afraid, a highly conscientious Trustee may find it difficult to invest in the so-called "gilt-edged" Government Securities, not being able to decide whether his title to them would be in order.—Yours, etc.,

JAMNADAS RAMDAS DOSSA.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—I have been an investor in Government Securities in preference to other investments, as I considered that they are the safest investment. Your correspondent Devkar Nanjee Bank's letter published in your issue of the 17th instant has however perturbed me a good deal. I was told by my Bankers that if I got my Securities renewed and held them in my own name I would be free from all danger as to the title. I have tried to follow this practice for years, but now your correspondent has drawn my attention to the fact that the Government of India challenged this fact and got a decision from the highest Court that the renewal of Government Securities does not afford the holder the protection it was thought it afforded him.

I had not read the "Guide Book for Investors in Government Securities" to which your correspondent refers, but reading the two

paras that are quoted by him I think the belief that was generally held and the advice that was tendered to me by my Bankers must have been based upon what Government seem themselves to have stated. I do not know what the law on the subject is, but I am amazed that Government after making the representations of the nature that they seemed to have made should have themselves endeavoured to set them at naught.

I wonder what actually the position now is: for, if there is danger as to the question of title even when the Government Security stands in one's own name, the popularity of Government Securities which is due to their safety cannot help suffering.—Yours, etc.,

LILLADHAR J. THAR.

Tejpal House,

Cuffe Parade,

Bombay, Dec. 18.

Satyagraha In Hyderabad

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—Mr. Shankar Rao Deo, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and a member of the Working Committee of the All-India National Congress has allowed his name to be exploited by certain Mahatras of Hyderabad who had succeeded in obtaining a certificate from Mr. Shankar Rao Deo that the Satyagraha in Hyderabad State is not a communal movement.

I wish Mr. Deo had realized his responsibilities as a member of the Congress High Command. Every individual in Hyderabad knows in his heart of hearts that the movement is communal. Many outside the State have also begun to realize that it is so. A mere article, even by Mr. Deo, in the columns of so responsible a paper as the "Bombay Chronicle" cannot convert a purely communal affair into a national one. Mr. Deo's pen is not a magic wand. It is for the Congress to decide whether Mr. Shankar Rao has enhanced the prestige and reputation of that mighty organisation by his excursion into an unknown land.

Mr. Shankar Rao Deo has been misled into the belief that the Satyagraha movement is gaining strength. Those who are running the show from behind and those whose unpleasant duty it is to deal with this tragic-comedy know it very well that far from gaining strength it is deteriorating both in quality and volume.

Mr. Shankar Rao has been rather unfair to the Arya Samaj Movement in suggesting that it is losing force day by day. The fact is that it is because of the spade work done by the Arya Samaj and Maha Sabha organisations that the State Congress is able to get in few persons to offer Satyagraha in its name. But for the ground prepared by these two organisations, the State Congress would never have come into existence and the movement would never have been launched.

If any group or organisation has any justification to continue its Satyagraha it is the Arya Samaj and the Maha Sabha organisations, for the simple reason that these two organisations openly and frankly stand for the establishment of Hindu Raj and for ousting Muslims from their position in Hyderabad. Those who hold that view have every right to endeavour to attain it by all possible means at their disposal. One cannot, therefore, condemn these people for what they are doing. They are at least honest and have the moral courage to do what they say and say what they believe.

The same cannot, unfortunately, be said of the Hyderabad State Congress. If they really stood for Responsible Government and Civil Liberties in the accepted meaning of those terms they would never have launched Satyagraha or refused in spite of insistence to form a truly Nationalist body. Why the State Congress is communal is a long story that can only be understood if one knows the historical background of the public movements in Hyderabad. The people behind all that goes on in the name of Satyagraha in Hyderabad will appreciate and understand the justice and truth that lies behind the above statement. I would, therefore, suggest to Mr. Shankar Rao Deo to have a quiet heart to heart talk with some of them.

In the concluding paragraph of his article Mr. Deo has invited "people outside the State" to support and help the Hyderabad

struggle. I wonder what Mahatmaji will have to say to this.—Yours, etc.,

MIR HASNUDDIN.
Hyderabad, Dec. 15.

Mr. Patil's Explanation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—Mr. S. K. Patil had come out with a very lengthy explanation and a series of irrelevant arguments in justification of his not voting on the Rent Enquiry resolution at the Municipal Corporation meeting. Let us now examine his reasons for abstaining from voting.

His first argument is that he is a member of the Rent Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government and, therefore, he is precluded from voting. Mr. Patil is an elected representative in the Corporation and has a duty towards his electorate. His abstaining from voting is a betrayal of the trust reposed by his electorate in him. He was not attending a Director's Board meeting where a director interested in a resolution should not vote. The vote of the Corporation is a vote of the city and the negative vote of that body is to be interpreted as a vote against the Rent Enquiry by the city. If this precedent is to be followed then S. K. Patil as a member of the Corporation will have to abstain from voting on resolutions in the Legislative Assembly on matters pertaining to Corporation and "vice versa". The best remedy is that no member of a Corporation or Assembly should be appointed on any Committee, or that a member of the Corporation should not be allowed to stand for the Assembly.—Yours, etc.,

J. VENKITA RAMA IYER.

Lower The Ratio

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—The parity of the Indian rupee was fixed at 1s. 6d. by the Hilton-Young Commission under a gross misapprehension that the level of world prices had settled down. But prices did not remain at that level which was believed to be a settled one, and hence the necessity of the change of the old order.

How long can you artificially maintain the overvaluation of a currency? How long can you manipulate the gold exports to keep the exchange value fixed at 1s. 6d.? There is definitely a limit to it. More than Rs. 300 crores worth gold has been exported. Indian savings have now gone exhausted as will be seen from the gradually decreasing amount of gold exported and therefore if the Government fail to discharge that sacred obligation of theirs to give India a medium of exchange that is neither under nor overvalued internally or externally, the exchange will tend to have its own course. The so-called export of gold at profit eventually comes to a standstill marking the limit where natural if not legal devaluation will follow.

Devaluation to increase the depleted exports, devaluation to protect the internal industries, devaluation to stop the flow of gold in short to restore trade and achieve economic equilibrium is inevitable. European nations have adopted this technique to improve their economic conditions as can be seen from the following figures:—

Percentage of Devaluation from July 1933 to May 1938:—
Paris 105.45 per cent. Milan 49.58 per cent. Prague 26.74 per cent.

If other nations of the world have devalued their currencies, why should India not devalue her own? And that it is necessary is made clear from the following facts:—

Gold exports have disappeared and so also the export of other commodities. Much weakness prevails in the Government circles as can be seen from that communique issued by the Reserve Bank which says that the bank authorities have Rs. 160 crores to maintain the present ratio. However, if this Rs. 160 crores are to be spent to maintain the ratio at an otherwise overvalued level or are to be lost in purely financial operations, why not devalue the currency instead and save the loss of such an enormous sum of money and use it in some productive branch of trade?—Yours, etc.,

B. K. CHHAYA.
F. R. Econ. S. (London).

Major C. K. Nayudu

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—It was exhilarating to watch India's No. 1 participate in

the games of the Pentangular cricket. That he acquitted himself well as a captain, batsman, bowler and fielder, the 40,000 odd cricketing enthusiasts will bear me out. There is also no doubt in my mind that he is the popular hero and a great draw for the crowds for I am told by the authorities that last Sunday even the Brabourne stadium was not large enough to accommodate the vast crowd.

However the last match between the Hindus and Mussalmans was marred by the complete lack of unity and team-spirit amongst the Hindu eleven—or shall I say the apparent difference of opinion between Major Nayudu and Mr. Amersingh? It is an open secret that the first innings of this match were played without either speaking to the other. Who is to blame? That is not for me to answer. But the public have a right to know. Such an appalling state of affairs must not be allowed to continue one single day further. It has already gone on far too long. However, it was really inspiring to see these two great Indian cricketers suddenly walk hand in hand, talking to each other when the Hindus took the field for the second innings. Who was responsible for this sudden reconciliation? I don't know, but to him or to them the thanks of thousands of cricketers are due.

Now that the M.C.C. are once more to play against All India in 1939-40, I humbly suggest that all personal differences between Major Nayudu and the other great Indian Test cricketers should be set aside, so that when the M.C.C. are here our Indian XI can meet them with real team spirit and team work by which means alone we can put up a show worth of Indian cricket. If this is done and done without loss of time I have no doubt in my mind that our boys will give the M.C.C. players a tough fight if not beat them.—Yours, etc.,

RUSSA MEHTA.

Late Maulana Shaukat Ali

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—I fully support the suggestion made by Mr. L. R. Tairsee in the press that a Citizens' public meeting be called to mourn the death of the late Maulana Shaukat Ali. I am sure that the Sheriff of Bombay will be pleased to respond to this suggestion for it is but fitting that the city should honour the memory of one who played such a prominent part in the contemporary history of our country.

The Big Brother was an illustrious son of Mother India, and like a true soldier fought valiantly for his motherland's freedom. In spite of his later differences with the Congress he remained an earnest champion of Hindu-Muslim Unity till the end. He was never a narrow Communalist; reared in the liberal traditions of Allahgarh he believed like the great founder of his Alma Mater—the late Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan—that if India were to prosper and be happy, Hindus and Muslims should live in amity and peace.

His death is a great loss to the cause of communal unity to the world of Islam and to India which he loved with passionate zeal.—Yours, etc.,

MUNIRUDDIN HAINADAY.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION MOTOR CYCLE IN THE SEA

Amazing Story Of Salvage

Mr. Joachim Alva, with Mrs. Violet Alva, Advocates, on behalf of Mr. S. B. Sanglikar, ex-Manager, Bandra Bus Service, presented three complaints in the Court of the First Class City Magistrate, Bandra, on Wednesday last against Mr. Sultan Chino, the Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Francis Low, the Editor of the "Times of India" and the "Evening News of India" and Mr. H. W. Smith, the Director and Business Manager, who is also the Printer and Publisher of the "Times of India" and the "Evening News of India". The complainant has charged them with defamation, and the incidents arose out of the strike of the employees of the Bandra Bus Company Limited on 11th September, 1938.

The Mayor of Bombay is alleged to have issued a communique to the Press defaming the complainant and separate complaints have been filed against the "Times of India" and the "Evening News," as these dailies published the communique of Mr. Sultan Chino, the Chairman of the Bandra Bus Company Limited.

Summons have been issued against Mr. Sultan Chino by Mr. V. N. Pradhan, 1st Class City Magistrate at Bandra, and the case has been posted for hearing for 10th January, 1939. Notices have been issued on Mr. Francis Low and Mr. H. W. Smith, the Editor and Printer of the "Times of India" and "Evening News," respectively, calling upon them to show cause as to why they should not be charged with defamation. Notices issued against Messrs. Francis Low and H. W. Smith are returnable some time in January, 1939.

The story of the rescue of a motor cycle combination which skidded into the harbour from the quayside at the Princess Dock, Bombay (reported in our columns yesterday) is a thrilling one of strength and courage. The motor cycle was driven by the son of Mr. N. F. Dalal, Consulting Engineer to the Western India Automobile Association. Mr. Dalal received a telephone message at lunch time yesterday and he and Mr. C. T. Power—well-known for many years as Senior Road Patrol of the W.I.A.A.—who happened to be with him at the time motored immediately to the dock.

Mr. Dalal at once dived in but found the water pressure so great that he was unable to haul up the motor cycle combination. The machine lay 22 feet down.

Mr. Power then with a single throw caught the machine with a powerful iron hook at the end of a stout rope. He then pulled steadily on the rope. Mr. Dalal directing the motor cycle in the water. The latter guided the combination so that the wheels ran up the wall of the jetty and could be hauled up on the quayside without damage.

Brick Factory Owner Robbed
(From Our Correspondent).

KALYAN, Monday.
Four persons are reported to have robbed Velji Jiva, a local brick factory owner, staying at Bhul Dongri near Kalyan. It is alleged the culprits rushed into his bungalow in the early hours of Sunday, attacked the owner with lathis and decamped with ornaments and cash worth about Rs. 200.

The Kalyan town Sub-Inspector is investigating but as yet none of the dacoits has been traced. Mr. Velji is reported to have received slight injuries.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
A.M. 3 Katha from 'Ramayana'.
8-15 Arti by devotees. 8-25 Mukerji and his Orchestra. Hindol. 8-30 Benazirbai. 9-10 Bhajnavali. 9-40 Master Nawal.
12-0 Noon Variety.
P.M. 1-0 Diversity of Ditties. 6-10 R. R. Chowdhury. 6-30 For young listeners. 7-0 For villagers only. 8-0 A Broadcaster. A talk by A. S. Bokhari. 8-15 Sarangi Recital by Ghulam Sabir. 8-25 Kumari R. K. Dutta. 8-40 Chamkat Gullari. 8-50 Master Nawal. 9-50 In Lighter Mood. 10-0 From what strange land.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
A.M. 8-0 to 10-0 As in Delhi I.
12-0 Noon to 2-0 P.M. As in Delhi I.
60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)
P.M. 6-0 to 6-20 As in Delhi I.
6-20 Master Nawal. 6-40 Dagh and Ghalib Recital. 7-0 Selected by Ifat Begam. 7-30 Delhi Radio Orchestra. Purla. 7-40 R. R. Chowdhury. 8-0 to 8-25 As in Delhi I. 8-25 Master Nawal. Chaya. 8-40 to 9-5 As in Delhi I. 9-5 Hamid Husain. Tilak. Kamod on the Sarinda. 9-15 to 9-45 As in Delhi I. 9-50 Benazirbai. 10-0 to 10-15 As in Delhi I. 10-15 Vocal variety.

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s)
A.M. 8-0 to 10-0 As in Delhi I.
12-0 Noon to 2-0 P.M. As in Delhi I.
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
P.M. 6-0 to 7-0 As in Delhi I.

7-0 to 8-0 As in Delhi II. 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi I.

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
8-0 Records.
12-0 Noon Bombay Radio Orchestra. Emani Bilaval.
P.M. 12-5 Khan Sahib Vilayat Husain. Classical Music. 12-30 Ladio Ploglam by Chandamama and Balukaka. 12-45 Three Famous Ghazals. 12-55 Market rates, announcements, 1-5 Music. 3-30 Garbas and Bhaygeets 3-45 Melodies from the South. 4-0 Ditties in Duets. 4-15 Geets Galore. 6-0 Sundrabai. 6-20 Kaif on Violin. 6-25 Old yet bold. 2. 6-30 For Bhutanian. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 Sundrabai. 8-0 Whims of Social Reformers (Gujarati) by Vinodinee Nilkanth. 8-15 Sadiq Ali Akhtar. 8-30 Night and day. 8-40 Mashiba. Gujarati play written by Narottam. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Sadiq Ali Akhtar. 9-30 News. 9-50 Discs of Cinema. 10-5 Khan Sahib Vilayat Husain. Classical and light music. 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
A.M. 8-0 to 9-0 As in Bombay I.
12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. as in Bombay I. 3-30 to 4-30 p.m. as in Bombay I.
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

P.M. 6-0 to 6-30 As in Bombay I. 6-30 Duets. 6-40 Vichitra Bean. 6-50 Marathi Bhavgeet. Sundrabai. 7-5 D. Amel and E. Ali. 7-15 Sadiq Ali Akhtar. 7-30 to 10-5 As in Bombay I. 10-5 Teddy Weatherford and his Band. 11-0 Epilogue.



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CONTENTS UNTOUCHED BY HAND:

AROUND THE COURTS

Personated Excise Constables?

BOMBAY, Monday.
Two persons, who were alleged to have personated as smart Excise constables, in the discharge of their duties on "dry days", were placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on charges of personating public servants and abetment.

They are stated to have searched several persons for illicit liquor and gone to the length of accusing an Excise peon with having accepted bribes.

The police, in applying for a remand of the accused to custody, stated that one Shamrao Balakrishna started the mischief when he told accused Dhaku Dhaji and Yeshwant Anant they had great influence with Excise officers and could get them appointed as constables. He made them part with some cash and gave them to understand that they had been taken in the service.

The accused, believing Balakrishna, started their career as constables and made a vigorous search of ferry wharfs in search of liquor smugglers. After a few days, they came to know that they were the victims of a hoax but it appears that they took a liking to their calling and continued to act as constables.

They are alleged to have searched several persons. The police, coming to know about their activities, investigated and arrested the three men.

The Magistrate directed them to be released on a bail of Rs. 75 each.

Shivax C. Cambata For Corporation

Mr. Shivax C. Cambata will stand as a candidate for the next Municipal Election from the "G" Ward (No. 18, Division II).

PATHE

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Sacrifice vs. Selfishness!
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Reason vs. Blind Belief!

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Starring India's Colour-Queen
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Daily: 5-15, 8, 2ND GLORIOUS
10-30 p.m. WEEK
IMPERIAL
TO-MORROW 'AMAS' MATINEE
2-30 P.M.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magar Vad 14, 1938
Muslim: Shaval 27, 1397
Parsi: Tir 16, 1398
High tide: 10-50
Low tide: 5-30; 17-04
Sunrise: 7h. 6m.
Sunset: 6h. 6m.
Textile Wages Enquiry Committee meeting 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Town Hall.
Municipal Schools Committee 4-10 p.m.

Wednesday, December 21.

Municipal Corporation 3-10 p.m.
Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru on "Spain and Europe" at C. J. Hall 6 p.m.

CONGRESS ELECTION OFFICE FOR WALKESHWAR

The opening ceremony of the election office of Walkeshwar Mahalanadhi division was performed by Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, the vice President of B. P. C. C. on Sunday morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

S. S. "Rizwan" and S.S. "Islami" will sail for Jeddah via Karachi from Bombay not later than the 2nd and 9th January 1939 respectively.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BRIGADE

The grand parade for the year 1938 will be held to-morrow (Wednesday), at the Fellowship School Compound, Goliath Tank, at 6 p.m. Every Brigadier is asked to come in Uniform without fail.

ESSENTIALS OF HINDU RELIGION

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," declared Sjt. Mavji Govindji speaking on "Hindu Religion" at Saraswati Baug, Jogeshwari, under the auspices of the Jogeshwari Literary Club, Sjt. Y. M. Roze, Advocate, presided.

POSTAL NOTICE

Registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and all Correspondence for Bombay, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Rajputana" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 22nd inst.

PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL

Members of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council are informed that the adjourned Special General Meeting of the Council will be held on Wednesday the 21st instant, at 11-15 a.m. at the Town Hall (B.P.W.C. Office).

MATUNGA GUJARATI SEVA MANDAL

The constitution sub-committee, invites the suggestions from all the members, before drafting the new constitution, upto 24th inst. Drafts or suggestions if any should reach the office of Mandal before 24th inst.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union, Atiqul Begum will speak on "Muslim in the making" to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. in the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Mr. Haroon R. Sayani will preside.

SATYAMURTI TO SPEAK AT CONGRESS HOUSE

Sjt. S. Satyamurti, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly, will deliver a lecture to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Open Compound of the Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum. The subject of the lecture is "The Congress and the New Step". Loud speakers will be installed at the meeting.

SATYAMURTI INDISPOSED

The lecture on "Hindu Solidarity", due to be delivered at the Y.M.H.A. on Monday evening, by Mr. Satyamurti, was adjourned "Sine die", as Mr. Satyamurti was taken ill suddenly.

HUDDAR ON "SPANISH WAR"

Under the auspices of the Young men's Hindu Association Mr. G. M. Huddar has returned from Europe will deliver a public lecture in the premises of the Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road, to-day (Tuesday), at 9 p.m. on "Impressions of Spanish War".

DR. DHALLA'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the M. F. Cama Athorham Institute, Shamsul-Ulha Dastur Dr. M. N. Dhallal will deliver a lecture on "Thoughts and Deeds—Foundation of Destiny" to-day (Tuesday), at Sir C. J. Hall at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy will preside.

AN INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE

A civic marriage was registered at Lalit-Kunj, Khar on December 17th 1938 between Mr. Kamal, son of Mr. and Mrs. Popatlal G. Shah of Bombay, and Miss Tara Ben, eldest daughter of Mr. Dabhyabhai B. Shukla, Divisional Superintendent, Baroda State Railway. The bridegroom is the youngest son of a highly placed officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service and belongs to the Vaishya Community, while the bride is highly educated daughter of a cultured Brahmin family, hailing from Mehsana.

YOUNG MUGAVEERA SPORTS CLUB

The first round of the "I.R.B.C.C. Shield" match was played on Sunday the 18th instant on the Oriental Ground, Cross Maidan at 12 noon between the Mangalore Cricket Club and the Mogaveera Students C. C. the former won the match by the result of the test innings.
The second round match will be played on Sunday the 25th instant on the above ground between the Young Mogaveera Sports Club and the Karnataka Cricket Club at 12 noon.

AMUSEMENTS

OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Rainbow on the River" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"My Son". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Take a Chance". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"60 Glorious Years". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Marcus Show" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Lord Jeff". Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Zamana" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Royal Commander". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Brumhachari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Street Singer". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
NEW EMPEROR—"Black Limelight". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Industrial India". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Tundra". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Carefree". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Arsene Lupin Returns". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Prof. Wagon M.C.". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the Mails from London of 8th instant arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on the 18th inst. and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.
In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 22nd current.
She will sail from Ballard Pier at 11 p.m. the same day for China and Japan.

JAFARABAD KELAVANI UTTEJAK MANDAL

The Honorary Secretaries of Shree Jafarabad Kelavani Uttejak Mandal request the Members of the Mandal to be present at the Seventh General Meeting of the Mandal to be held at the house of Sheth Hargovandas Jumnadas Ramji to-day (Tuesday), at 9 p.m.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association, a Symposium will be held in the Secondary Training College, Dhobi Talao to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. on "Criticism of the Joshi Committee's Report".

The Speakers will be Mrs. G. Billimoria, Rev. L. Raymond and Mr. V. K. Joshi, M.A., S.T.C. Professor D. R. Gadgil will preside.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

The calling book of their Excellencies The Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow for their Bombay visit has been opened from Monday at the Lower Gate of Government House, Malabar Point.
Their Highnesses The His Highness Aga Khan and Begum Aga Khan, Sir Girdhar Shankar Bajpai, Lady Kay, Sir Jamshedji and Lady Duggan, Mr. and Mrs. N.P.A. Smith and Mr. and Mrs. V. Corbett Wright, lunched at Government House on Monday.
The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley attended the Sheriff of Bombay's Garden Party at the Wellington Sports Club on Monday.
The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley attended the Annual Sergeants Mess Dance of the Bombay Contingent (A.F.L.) at Green's Hotel on Monday.

"AT HOME" IN HONOUR OF MISS MARTHA L. ROOT.

On Sunday an "At Home" was given in honour of Miss Martha L. Root, the famous international peace-worker and celebrated American journalist. The journalists connected with the local papers and periodicals attended the "At Home". There was a good discussion upon the Baha'i Principles. Miss Root and Mrs. Shirin Fozdar replied to all the questions raised by the guests. In her concluding remarks Mrs. Shirin Fozdar invited liberal and genuine co-operation in establishing a Right Cause through which the world can survive for Universal Peace and international brotherhood.
There was another meeting under the presidency of Mr. Mavji Govindji in which Miss Root surveyed the "progress of the Baha'i Faith in the five continents" most precisely and elaborately.
Mrs. Shirin Fozdar speaking on "What is the Baha'i Faith?" explained the real significance of the Baha'i principles in theory and practice and the early Baha'i history. She also discussed at length the burning topics of the day in the light of the Baha'i Teachings.

SAVANTWADI STUDENTS' UNION

A general meeting of Savantwadi Students' Union was held recently in the Congress House. The following is the personnel of the New Managing Committee.
President.—Madhukar Ranganekar; Vice President.—Miss Santa Kotnis; Secretaries.—Prabhakar Numbkar and Dattatraya Dhaymade; Working Council:—Mrs. Indumati Arolkar; Miss Krishnabai Phatak; Sebastine Barrot; Atmaram Sadhale; Sagoon Naik and Kasam Beg, etc. etc.
The following resolutions were unanimously agreed upon.
(1) This Union lends its strong support to the ensuing Ratnagiri District Youth Conference. It appreciates the efforts of the Poma Students' Federation to form a Maharashtra Youth Conference on radical bases.
(2) This Union records its sincere grief at the sad demise of Kemal Atilla Turk, the builder of new Turkey.



Mrs. Hamid Ali, Vice-President of the All-India Women's League, who is due to reach Delhi during this week in connection with the All-India Women's Conference.

COTTON FORECAST ESTIMATES

Will Be Exhibited To-morrow At Marwari Bazar And Sewri

The Indian Central Cotton Committee in a Press Communique states:

The third All-India Cotton Forecast estimates for 1938-39 will be exhibited in the Cotton Exchange (in the office of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd. and in the Trading Hall of the Association), Marwari Bazar, Bombay, and in the Cotton Green Building of the Association, Sewri, Bombay, at 2-36 p.m. (S.T.) on Wednesday, the 21st December, 1938.

"SPAIN AND EUROPE"

Hear

Jawaharlal Nehru

To-morrow (Wednesday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) AT COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL.

Tickets can be had at Indian Civil Liberties Union.

ONE PICE TRI-WEEKLY FOR LABOUR

A Marathi and Hindi tri-weekly nationalist newspaper entitled "Kamgar" costing one pice will be started in Bombay from to-day. Sjt. B. J. Mhatre B.A., the Jt. Secretary Labour Sub-Committee, B. P. C. C. ("Criticism of the Joshi Committee's Report") has filed declaration as printer and publisher of the paper and he will be the editor of the same.

B. G. PARELKHAR FOR CORPORATION

Mr. B. G. Parelkar (of "P" Ward who has served the city on the Corporation for the last eighteen years and who is the present Chairman of the Improvements Committee, is seeking re-election to the Corporation, as an Independent candidate, from Ward No. 14 ("P" Ward, Division 1) Parel, Suprabag, Kalachorky and Arthur Road section.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI

The 54th Annual General Meeting of the Sarvasat Vidarthi Sahayak Mandali was held on November 27 under the presidency of Mr. Shantaram Atmaram Sabnis, when the Report and Audited Accounts of the Mandali for the year ended 31st May 1938 were adopted. The meeting had to be adjourned for want of time and it will be held at the premises of the Chikitsaka Samuha, Kandewadi, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), on January 15, 1939.

A. J. VEERASHAIVA CONFERENCE

The conference will be held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the 26th, 27th and 28th instant.
Mr. S. S. Basavanna, Professor, Lingraj College, Belgaum, will preside.
Other conferences convened during this Session of the Mahasabha, are:—The All-India Veerashaiv Young Men's Conference. The All-India Veerashaiv Ladies' Conference. The All-India Veerashaiv Music Conference. The All-India Veerashaiv Aravudie Conference.

DR. POPAT UNIVERSITY OF AYURVEDA

The XV Session of the Examinations leading to the degrees of Bhisagwaj-G. P. A. C. (open to all) and Savika-Parcharika (for ladies only) will commence from Thursday, 19th January, 1939, in College Hall, Vaidya Bhuvan, Bhuleshwar, Bombay. 2. Candidates desirous of appearing in the same should send in their applications with the necessary fee and certificates of study on or before the 12th January 1939.
The Institutions also confer the certificate of Vaidyavar-G. P. A. C. and or diploma of Acharya-M. P. A. C. on persons conducting their Medical Practice on Ayurvedic systems on their undergoing the necessary test for the same.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

The last week-end as I sad on Sunday evening saw a record proved to be a very crowded one. This being the last week-end before Christmas, many clubs that did not want their functions to clash with others who are to hold theirs on Christmas day, held their annual Christmas tree and treat for children of their members. The entire atmosphere looked lively and one felt Christmas was already being celebrated throughout the suburban area.

The biggest gathering was that of the G.I.P. Railway Institute, Bandra. The sports for children started at 3-30 p.m. and after various items followed by tea, good old Santa Claus arrived nobody knew from where. Santa Claus then distributed the toys. The function was a huge success and proved very enjoyable. The success is due to the President, Secretary and the members of the Managing Committee, who I understand, worked hard for many weeks.

Another interesting function was the annual camp-fire held on St. Stanislaus High School Ground on Sunday evening, by the scouts of that school.

His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay officiated at the service in St. Blaise's Church, Andheri on Sunday morning when a large number of children were confirmed. The First Holy Communion was held on this day.

Juhu, Merva and Versova the three suburban pleasure resorts saw large number of picnickers and school hunters.

SCHOOLS' ELOCUTION COMPETITION

Despite all the functions, the third annual open Bombay Suburban Catholic School Elocution Competition, organised by the Library Section of the Bandra Gymkhana held at their pavilion



Mr. J. F. Gennings, C. B. E., Ear-at-Law, Director of Information, Government of Bombay, and Commissioner of Labour, whose impending retirement early next year has been gazetted.

TEXTILE WAGES ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

Mr. Gennings' Evidence

At the meeting of the Textile Wages Enquiry Committee on Monday at the Town Hall, the Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia presiding Mr. J. F. Gennings, Commissioner for Labour, gave evidence "in camera".

CHINA-SPAIN FILMS AT NAGPUR

The beautiful films of Chinese and Spanish Wars against Japan and Fascist Imperialism and showing other cultural activities will be shown in Nagpur in the first week of January 1939. Public workers from C. P. Bar at Amraoti, Akola, Chanda, Hingnagar, Wardha, Buldhana, Malkapur, Jabulpore, Khandwa and other places desirous of exhibiting these may write to Mr. Jayawant Sitabuldi, Nagpur for particulars.

FAREWELL TO CAPT. SALDANHA

A farewell address will be given to Capt. Dr. J. L. Saldanha at the National Medical College "Dhanraj Hall" at 4 p.m. to-day (Tuesday), when Dr. M. Venkatrao will preside.

To Make Lifts Safe

BOMBAY, Monday.

A notification in the Bombay Government Gazette published to-day publishes a Bill to provide for the regulation of the construction, maintenance and working of lifts and all machinery and apparatus pertaining thereto in the province of Bombay.

The object of the proposed Bill is to require the owners of premises containing lifts to maintain the lifts in safe, working order and for this purpose to take power to regulate the construction, maintenance and working of lifts, and all machinery and apparatus pertaining thereto in the manner proposed in the Bill.

SUPPORT FOR HORNIMAN'S CANDIDATURE

(From A Correspondent)

Dr. R. M. Bhoir and other members and workers of the Poor People's Party paraded the streets of Matunga and Slon from early hours of Sunday, and went round all the important streets in the localities shouting slogans.

The members with Volunteers went in different batches to canvass from door-to-door and saw many voters at their places and requested them to support Mr. Horniman.

Voters of this locality remarking to the workers, when approached, said: "We are solidly supporting Mr. Horniman Mr. Horniman is not new to us. He is our favourite and it is our duty to stand and support him and you may take it that we shall cast our votes only in favour of Mr. Horniman."

Ordered To Be Released

BOMBAY, Monday.

Chotalal Manenaram was to-day ordered to be released by the Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaum on a discharge application made by the Police, as inquiries made with regard to his antecedents revealed nothing incriminating.

He was arrested on the 4th December at Kika Street, for loitering about in a suspicious manner.

Sheriff Entertains Governor

The retiring Sheriff of Bombay and Mrs. M. I. Rowjee gave a Garden Party at Wellington Sports Club on Monday evening to meet H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley.

There was a large and distinguished gathering. Prominent among those present were H. H. and the Begum Aga Khan, the Mayor of Bombay the Justices of the Bombay High Court, the Presidency Magistrates, and Dr. P. C. Bharucha, the new Sheriff. After tea the Sheriff introduced the guests to Lady Lumley.

Motion Pictures And National Planning

BOMBAY, Monday.

The members of the Industrial Planning Committee were entertained to tea to-day by the Executive Committee of the forthcoming Indian Motion Picture Congress and the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Indian Film Industry.

Several aspects of the film industry and the role this industry would play in the scheme of industrialisation of the country, provided proper support were forthcoming from the Provincial Governments, were discussed at the gathering.

The members of the National Planning Committee were requested to pay attention to the problems of the industry as it ranked eighth among the key industries of India.—A.P.

-see me as I was



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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1938

UNCONVINCING APOLOGIA

The Viceroy's references to Federation in his address to the Associated Chambers of Commerce do not throw much new light on the subject beyond confirming the common belief that the Princes are shortly to receive the revised draft Instrument of Accession and "will be asked to signify within an appropriate interval of time their decision on it." Nevertheless the Viceroy's remarks on the whole subject of Federation are welcome as revealing the working of the mind of the British Government with regard to the various issues involved. So far as the facts of the case are concerned, it seems safe to assume that the revised Draft Instrument has already received or is about to receive the approval—it may be more accurate to say, however, reluctant—of a sufficiently large number of Princes to set Federation going. Government presuming that the accession of the Provinces is a matter of course.

No Analogy

The Viceroy is not unaware of the possibility of the whole federal scheme being abortive or wrecked after its inauguration as a result of Congress opposition. But he claims to be confident that, just as Provincial Autonomy is being worked in a way even by the Congress, Federation, too, in spite of the differences between the two schemes, may be worked in like manner. His own words on this point are:

"I am confident that, after all allowance has been made for the different setting of the stage, we may look for a similar state of things with the introduction of the Federal Scheme."

Now, time and again Congress leaders have made it clear that there can be no analogy between the provincial scheme and the federal one, that the latter is too reactionary to be given a sporting chance. The Viceroy himself admits that "to draw a strict parallel between the federal portions of the Act and the provincial portions would be misleading." Yet he earnestly pleads for "a trial" to Federation. And his grounds for his appeal are somewhat as follows: With all its defects the federal scheme has promising "seeds of development." As regards the extraordinary powers of the Governor-General, just as the previously rejected provincial scheme was ultimately given a trial by the Congress, on

an assurance that those powers would not be used in the day-to-day administration, even so the federal scheme may be given a trial. For Lord Linlithgow is confident that the Governor-General will exercise his powers "with detachment, openness and a sincere anxiety to reach the solution best in the interests of India." Finally the Viceroy holds forth on the various virtues of Federation and in particular on its unifying force in a country like India. It may indeed be conceded that the case for the Federal scheme could not be presented in a more persuasive and conciliatory manner than has been done by the Viceroy.

Unacceptable

But the case is still utterly unconvincing as the scheme itself is utterly bad. If there are some seeds of development in it, there are more seeds of mischief. With the nominated creatures of Princes the legislatures can hardly be truly representative. Their powers are unconsciously restricted by those of the Governor-General. And though we are sure gushing assurances will be given before the Congress walks into the parlour—that the Governor-General's powers would be very rarely used and always "demonstrably" in Indian interests, we know from experience how these assurances will be honoured after the Congress has walked into the parlour, witness, for instance, Lord Linlithgow's attitude towards the exchange ratio question, to cite only the latest instance of the British Government's solicitude for Indian interests. If it is urged that in the future the Governor-General will be more responsive to Indian opinion, as the Governors now are, the reply is that the powers of a Provincial Cabinet which compel the Governor to respect public opinion are lacking in the Federal Cabinet. As regards the virtues of the principle of Federation, Congress does not need a sermon thereon. It has already accepted the principle but will continue to reject a spurious scheme of Federation. Nay, the Congress is no longer content with the negative attitude of rejecting the proposed scheme. As the Congress President has repeatedly pointed out, the time has come for the Congress to formulate a demand for Purna Swaraj and see that the demand is conceded without delay.

Two Spectacles

Apropos of the boost that Reuter's Jerusalem correspondent gave, naturally enough, to a newly discovered Arab Defence Party, the world has been duly treated to the phenomenon of a wonderful spring time outburst of "loyalty." Reuter's correspondent has grown almost poetic in describing it: "A colourful and impressive spectacle was provided when 3,000 Arab villagers demonstrated their loyalty to the King and Britain in the hillside village of Yatta in South Hebron." The details—how the Union Jack was unfurled, how a trumpet sounded a general salute amidst "an outburst of applause," how Major General O'Connor and officials arrived, how the Sheikh was "presented" to him and, as a final human touch, how a bearded Sheikh made

a speech—constitute a credit to the organisers, who, indeed, can justifiably match their talents with the impresarios responsible for Herr Hitler's entry into rescued lands like Austria and Czechoslovakia or for Signor Mussolini's triumphant visit as "saviour of Islam" to Libya. We do not need to comment upon this "colourful and impressive spectacle." But we cannot resist the impulse to reproduce the latest report—Reuter's—from Jerusalem:—

An air force pilot was slightly hurt, a British soldier was wounded and Arabs sustained heavy casualties in a fight between British troops and aircraft and a large band of armed Arabs eight miles from Yatta where a big meeting of Arab loyalists was held yesterday. The italics are ours.

A Sinister Hint

The statement of "Pertinax" to which we referred yesterday is lent added emphasis by an article in the Nazi paper the "Frankfurter Zeitung." It is, as the Berlin message says, virtually a warning to Britain and it is sinister in so far as it is an echo of a similar warning given by Signor Mussolini on a historic occasion. Pointedly referring to the case of Tunis, the paper plainly declares that the relations between Italy and Germany are unequivocal and automatic in their operation. The paper, that is to say, declares as frankly as possible that in case of a war between Italy and France, Germany—the ink, incidentally, is not yet dry on the

Franco-German pact—will join the former. The question is: will history repeat itself? Mr. Chamberlain allowed himself to be bluffed—whether consciously or unconsciously—by Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini into betraying Czechoslovakia at Munich. The ground is being prepared for a crisis against his projected visit to Rome. Will he again allow himself to be bluffed? It will perhaps be too daring an act of "realism" even for Mr. Chamberlain to desert France openly and cynically. But he may press her to abet Great Britain in betraying Spain as the purchase price of temporary security for the French Empire.

The Oxford Dinner

By D. F. Karaka

This is not a controversial article. It couldn't possibly be controversial. That is the one thing that stood out at the Oxford Dinner—this complete lack of controversy, this total absence of all social, political and religious differences. The levelling influence which Oxford exercises over you while you are at the University seems to stand by you on all occasions when its sons meet to pay tribute to its hallowed memory.

I write about it because it was, as Mr. Justice Blackwell remarked, a historic occasion. I realise fully that to the great majority of people in this country it means and should mean nothing. After all, what are a hundred odd Oxford men dining together to the three hundred millions that are India? But to me it means something, for it makes it possible for me to take stock of myself in terms of those who have been fellow-members of my University and who have been educated there before, with and after me.

Given by Sir Roger Lumley, better known in this country as His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, but to us who have still a sneaking regard for our Oxford designations, more affectionately known as "The Honourable gentleman from Magdalen", this dinner is the first dinner of the kind. That it should have been held in Government House makes us remember it because of the conflict in our minds as to the real significance and the importance of the occasion and the associations which it has for us.

About a hundred old Oxford men attended the dinner. That was not so surprising. What really came as an eye-opener was the number of what we used to call "ettes", that were present. Nine former under-graduates was an unexpected figure for any man who wondered where all these Oxford women went to after their days at Somerville and Lady Margaret Hall and St. Hughes and St. Hilda's. Well, now we can at least account for nine.

As I looked down the table plan I saw a number of names which mean a lot to the Bombay public. They are men who have made their mark in the city. But that is not what one really looks for in an Oxford Dinner. One forgets for a moment that a man is a great man in Bombay. One wants more to remember what he contributed to the life of his University and to his college during that part of his life which was his youth. One begins to remember then the great Oxford figures of one's time—the sportsmen, the scholars, the artists, the actors, the playwrights, the poets, and all those who contributed to that great tradition of Oxford.

That was at least my interest in the men that had gathered there. For the moment I wanted to forget what place he held in the life of our town and our country. I think I was not alone in that outlook. And I must say to the credit of my host—the honourable gentleman from Magdalen—that he made us feel as if he too was the undergraduate member of his days and he wanted to be remembered for the occasion as only an Oxford man. That is something I felt was typical of an Oxford Dinner. I doubt very much whether at a gathering of any other university—with the exception perhaps of what we call "the other place"—it would at all be possible to forget one's present environment and live for that moment in the past.

There were three speeches, only one of which was official. By which I mean that it was the only one on the menu card. It was, and rightly so, the toast to Oxford. The honour of proposing that toast fell to Mr. Justice Blackwell, who against the best advice of his Oxford tutor has today thrown in his lot with the law and, perhaps against his tutor's expectations, distinguished himself in that profession!

Sir Jamshedji Duggan then thanked the Governor for his hospitality. Very modestly he said that his business was to address the eye and not the ear. After drinking the toast of the host, the party broke out to sing. "He is a jolly good fellow." It was followed by the most Oxford of Oxford speeches and that it should have been delivered in so typically Oxford a fashion by the Governor, complete with its humour, its epigram and its subtlety was a pleasant surprise even to the best informed amongst us. He called the gathering varied and distinguished. He congratulated a young man who was on the eve (Continued on Page 10, Col. 5).

CONGRESS IN OFFICE

Some Notable Achievements

By Pilot

The real magnitude of the position taken up by Congress Governments in fighting the drink evil, at a considerable sacrifice of State revenues, will be realised when one bears in mind, as Dr. P. T. Thomas has just reminded us, that the drink evil is as old as history and that its State monopoly had existed from the third century before Christ.

Ancient Authority

Speaking recently to a Madras audience, Dr. Thomas declared that alcohol had always been an important concern of the State. Ordinarily, the chief motive was only revenue. The ideas of social welfare came in much later. In justification of his contention, Dr. Thomas quoted Kautilya's "Artha Sastra" to show liquor was a prominent source of revenue even in India as early as the 3rd Century B.C. "The 'Artha Sastra,' stated Dr. Thomas, describes a full fledged system of State monopoly of liquor combined with a licensing system." Under a farming arrangement, even the Muslim Rulers derived no small revenue. The British adopted a different system but revenue was their prime consideration. The Taxation Inquiry Committee brought into bold relief the fact that till recently revenue figured very prominently as the sole consideration. So late as 1936, liquor excises brought to Government an aggregate revenue of no less than fifteen crores.

If, as stated by Dr. Thomas, the evil had had the sanction of the Sastras also, one will realise the magnitude of the Congress task. The only motive of the Congress Governments to-day is not revenue but social uplift. In Western countries the revenue consideration was uppermost for long. Until recently, the revenue to the United Kingdom from alcoholic drinks represented forty-one per cent. of the total revenues. Even to-day, it was twenty per cent.

In Western countries the revenue consideration was uppermost for long. Until recently, the revenue to the United Kingdom from alcoholic drinks represented forty-one per cent. of the total revenues. Even to-day, it was twenty per cent.

French India Poll Bill

French Indian authorities have decided to levy a poll tax on British Indian nationals settling on French Indian soil for one reason or another.

It is a scandalous proposal which particularly hits Madras

and Bengal where agitation has been started to persuade the Government of India to intervene. The Madras residents of Pondicherry recently waited in deputations before the British Consul-General and sought his assistance. His Excellency promised to communicate their grievances to the Government of India and to His Majesty's Government. If he has done so, nothing appears to have come out of it.

In the meanwhile, the bill for the introduction of poll tax was formally moved in the French Indian Parliament but was finally referred for disposal of certain controversial terms to the Colonial Minister in Paris.

It remains to be seen what His Majesty's Government propose doing to prevent this scandal from being perpetrated.

For all obvious purposes, British India is a friendly nation and an ally of France. Unfortunately, the Congress Government of Madras is being disabled, by reason of constitutional disabilities, from talking things over with the Governor-General of French India.

Will Congress Intervene?

A proposal has been set afoot in Madras that the attention of the Congress Working Committee should be drawn to this grave scandal which is far more intolerable than the situation in Malaya and Ceylon. So far, however, the proposal does not appear to have materialised, for, according to available information, the All India Congress Committee's Headquarters at Allahabad have not so far received any representation on the subject.

According to unconfirmed reports, British Indian residents of French India are seriously considering the advisability of inviting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to pay them a visit and, if possible, to use his influence with the French Government to veto the proposal.

Khaddar in Temples

The Congress Government of Madras, in pursuance of their policy to encourage cottage industries, have circulated the trustees of Hindu temples emphasising the need for using only Swadeshi khaddar clothes for the

images and festive occasions.

All these years, Lancashire was depending on these temples for its large custom. Prominent temples such as Madura, Rameshwaram, Srirangam, Tirupathi, Conjeeveram and Kumbakonam were spending thousands of rupees every year on the purchase of foreign fineries. With this new circular, which has been accepted by temple trustees, khadi will have an increased sale in the Madras presidency.

Almost the first thing which Mr. Rajagopalachari did on assuming the office of Prime Minister was to promulgate a law whereby dealers in foreign cloth were required to take out a licence for a prescribed fee. By exempting khadi dealers from the operation of this measure, he has helped to bring down considerably the sale of foreign cloth in the province of Madras.

Mill cloth was originally proposed to be included for the purpose of a licence but was later on exempted.

The Madras Public

Health Bill

The Madras Public Health Bill is causing a good deal of controversy on the ground that some of its provisions are, according to its opponents, repugnant to the principles and professions of Mahatma Gandhi.

This opposition particularly centres round the legal insistence on vaccination and inoculation. Vaccination being made compulsory, non-compliance with its provisions will be met with by punishment. Small pox cases are to be segregated compulsorily.

Because Gandhi has described vaccination as an unhealthy, inhuman and dirty habit, opponents of the measure urge that the Congress Government has gone beyond the Congress Election Manifesto.

No Interference

The contention of one such opponent affords interesting, if somewhat strange reading. It may be summarised somewhat as follows:—

"To the contention that Hindi was not a part of the Election Manifesto of the Congress, the Hon. Mr. Rajagopalachari replied:—

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 7).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

SIGNIFICANT DISILLUSIONMENT

The British Legion can claim a more than modest record in efforts to promote Anglo-German understanding through exchange of visits between British and German ex-Servicemen. Moreover it is, politically, nothing it not hundred per cent Tory owing faithful allegiance to the National Government. For even a suspicion of radical, let alone "Socialist", bias would be tantamount to the military crime not of desertion but of traitorous mutiny. But even the British Legion feels compelled to confess itself rudely disillusioned in the Nazis and its leader, Sir Frederick Maurice, now declares that "it is useless going to Germany on missions of appeasement." Sir Frederick's disillusionment and public avowal of it constitute a commentary on Munich even more decisive than even the conversion of Czechoslovakia into a Nazi state. But nothing worries the conscience of the appeasement obsessed Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

STUDENTS' RIGHTS AND DUTIES

The Bombay Presidency Students' Conference held at Surat during the week-end is but one of many such conferences held all over the country. The main object of such conferences is to enable students, through proper organisation, to demand their legitimate rights as also to discharge their responsibilities as future citizens efficiently. In his presidential address at the Surat conference Prof. K. T. Shah clearly explained that there was no real antagonism between these two functions. And in every self-governing country citizens in training should be taught not only how to discharge their responsibilities but also how to respect their rights and safeguard them in a proper manner. However, in the present condition of the country, it will be good for students to emphasise their right of service to the country. Spreading literacy and a working knowledge of Hindustani and promotion of communal unity, more by example than by precept, are some forms of service that are most suitable for students.

WANTED EDUCATIVE PROPAGANDA

The statement issued by Mr. A. D. Shroff on the exchange ratio completely answers all the objections urged by the Government against any lowering of the ratio. It is possible that on certain highly technical aspects of the question even experts will be disagreed. But that only makes out a strong case for a thorough in-

quiry. Why was such an inquiry opposed by Government when one was demanded by the Congress Party in the Assembly? It was because they knew that the inquiry would result in an almost unanimous verdict against the 18d ratio. They, therefore, used their might to make wrong appear right. They are doing the same now in flouting the Congress resolution. However, as the Congress President points out, it will be impossible for Government to ignore public opinion if it is sufficiently organised. The Congress should, therefore, lead an extensive educative propaganda exposing all the evils of Governments' policy of manipulating the currency in the interests of Britain in spite of its great harm to India.

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POINTED PARAGRAPHS

It takes a woman to break a self-made man.

Hunger never kicks because the tablecloth is soiled.

It takes a college graduate about twenty years to learn how little he knows.

It's wonderful what good memories people develop after having done you a favour.

A poet has been known to make rupees out of lines that ordinary mortals couldn't make sense out of.

A man's cup of joy resembles an after-dinner coffee cup, but his cup of sorrow holds several gallons.



WITHOUT COMMENT

"One bearded Sheikh who claimed that he represented 60,000 people, addressed the gathering. He deplored murder, looting and destruction and thanked the military for breaking 'criminal gangs', and said that he considered that the British were messengers of peace."—Jerusalem report of demonstration of Arab loyalty.

Sir Bertrand Glancy's appointment as Political Adviser to the Viceroy is welcomed by the London "Times" as "appropriate to the approach of Federation."

Quite, quite. It is only too appropriate that Paramountcy should now be shifted from the Political Department to a Viceroyal Political Adviser.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer welcomes with a public sigh of relief the latest statement in the Commons because "the right as well as the responsibility, if any, is thus unambiguously stated to rest in the head of the State..." The italics are ours.

And we offer our congratulations too to Sir C. P. Ramaswamy.

But what has even more particularly pleased the Travancore Dewan is the fact that the Commons statement refutes the assumption that "uniformity of administration in the States would be insisted on or suggested by the Paramount Power, so as to make the Indian States approximate to the British Provinces."

Hail C. P. R. the Indian Home Ruler of happy memory! Amen.

Sir G. Hidayatullah, ex-Premier of Sind, is now in Bombay for a week's sojourn.

Welcome and all that sort of thing.

But may we assure him that there is nothing doing here? We mean that, thanks to the present Sind Ministers, Mr. Jinnah is—too busy with more important work to be able to attend to Sind.

Talking of Mr. Jinnah, we regret to note that His Highness the Aga Khan will be unable to attend the Patna sessions of the All-India Muslim League.

(Junior Colleague: Please, why do we regret to note?)

We: The answer will annoy Mr. Jinnah.)

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sirkar, Finance Minister of Bengal, having had an hour's secret talk with Gandhi, is now in Bombay to interview Pandit Jawaharlal and Sardar Vallabhbhai.

We really think Mr. Jinnah would be well-advised to hold the Patna session of the League in Calcutta.

Meanwhile Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq should thunder against the Hindu Congress atrocity of the Huq Ministry containing Mr. Sirkar as its leading member.

We have been duly thrilled by the Jerusalem account of a historic "colourful and impressive spectacle", to wit, the demonstration of "loyalty" by Arabs.

But there was something regrettable and demonstrably lacking. Major-General O'Connor should have arrived on a caparisoned white charger and presented with a sword of Islam—to be a perfect Mussolini of Palestine.

Sir Frederick Maurice, head of the British Legion, declares that "it is no use going to Germany on missions of appeasement."

A treacherous bird this Frederick who fouls his own Premier's nest!

The American Press pays tributes to Mr. Eden because "Americans had difficulty in comprehending the minds of some of the English statesmen in recent months..."

The cap this compliment to Mr. Neville Chamberlain Lord Halifax should once more announce that Mr. Eden's visit to America was undertaken with the consent and approval of the British Cabinet.

He arrived home in a bad temper.

"Hang it, dinner not ready yet!" he said to his wife. "I shall go out to a restaurant."

"Can't you wait ten minutes?" asked his wife.

"Will it be ready then?"

"No, but I'll be ready to come with you."

Japan Gives Go-bye To Nine-Power Pact

RESTRICTIONS OF NEW ORDER IN E. ASIA

Tokio Foreign Minister's Statement: Britain Looks After Her Own Interests

TOKIO, December 19. Questioned by Pressmen regarding the Nine Power Pact, Mr. Arita declared: "It cannot be applied unconditionally for the new situation in East Asia".

EXPLAINING JAPAN'S ECONOMIC POLICY IN CHINA TO FOREIGN PRESSMEN, THE FOREIGN MINISTER, MR. ARITA, DECLARED: "IT IS FAR FROM JAPAN'S THOUGHTS TO AIM AT EXCLUDING EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES FROM EAST ASIA."

NEED OF REGULATION

But, he added, that it was proper, however, that Japan and China should work together in order to ensure their independence as regards the vital supplies as well as their markets in times of emergency. Within those limits the economic activities of countries lying outside East Asia would have to be regulated and subject to restrictions dictated by the requirements of national defence and economic security of countries, grouped under the new order—Japan, Manchukuo and China. No political privileges should be attached to those activities.

VAST FIELD YET REMAINS Even if these restrictions were enforced there remained vast fields of commercial and economic activity open to other Powers.—*Reuter.*

Britain "Looks After Her Own Interests"

LONDON, Dec. 19. No official cognizance is yet taken of Mr. Arita's statement but the British position with regard to trading in China is however authoritatively stated to be as follows:

"His Majesty's Government have received frequent assurances from Japanese Government in the past that the old order would be restored as soon as possible and that no effort would be spared not to impinge on the rights of other nations in China. These assurances have never been implemented and so it has become necessary for this country and other countries to protect their own rights."

"The Export Credit Bill under the consideration of Parliament is for example, one of the ways in which Britain can look after her own interests."—*Reuter.*

CHINESE PLAN OF ATTACK ON JAPAN'S TRADE

Branches Of Bank Of China In South Seas Ports

LONDON, Dec. 19. As part of the Chinese plan of attack on Japanese trade throughout Malaya, Burma, French Indo-China and the South Seas, the Bank of China, Reuter learns, has opened branches in Rangoon, Batavia, Hanoi and Haiphong. The move is also connected with China's determination to build up a prosperous State in West and South-West China, both to develop the immense resources of those regions and as a base from which to conduct continual harrying of the Japanese all over central and east China.

It is understood that British credits of half a million pounds sterling for China will be made available immediately. This is in no way expected to be the limit of the credits.—*Reuter.*

Armed Lashkars In Bannu Village

BANNU, Dec. 19. A party of armed lashkars under Gul Nawaz is reported to be hovering about the hills towards north, some 15 miles from Bannu, where once Mehr Dil, the emissary of the Faquir of Ipi, hoisted his flag before the Bannu raid of July 23.

Messengers sent by the Hathikhel clan of Ahmadzai Wazirs gave him an ultimatum to vacate or be prepared for a clash. Gul Nawaz is reported to have asked for an opportunity to consult his followers.

Gul Nawaz is a resident of village Surani, Bannu District.—*United Press.*

Corsica's Stern Watch On Italians

Strong Steps To Be Taken Against Anti-French Activities

BASTIA (CORSICA), Dec. 18. Strict supervision of the activities of Italian agents in Corsica is demanded by a resolution passed by the Committee of Action and Defence which was formed here following the recent Italian claims.

Other resolutions demand withdrawal of the right of Italians to shoot game, secondly strict control to ensure that the immigration quota is not exceeded, thirdly immediate reinforcement of all existing military forces and creation of a new naval air base in the island, fourthly assurance of proper food supplies, fifthly an energetic demarche in Rome to end the anti-French campaign, sixthly reinforcement of special police the number of whom is considered insufficient, seventhly suppression of the Italian newspaper "Muvra" eighthly exclusion of Italian labourers from public works construction in the island and local administration, and ninthly, supervision of Italian residents and immediate expulsion of all suspicious characters.—*Reuter.*

STATUE OF LIBERTY DESTROYED

PONTIVY BRITANNY, Dec. 18. An explosion believed to have been caused by the Breton autonomists destroyed the bronze statue of Liberty commemorating the famous "Union of All Frenchmen" Ceremony of 1790.

It is believed the action was a protest against the sentence of one year's imprisonment imposed in Paris yesterday on two journalists for articles urging Breton independence.

DEPORTED ARAB LEADERS RELEASED?

MAHE (SEYCHELLES), Dec. 19. Five Arab leaders, who were deported from Palestine to Seychelles after their arrest on Oct. 19 left the islands in the Government of Zanzibar's ship 'Al Said' for Aden, where they will arrive on Dec. 26 and expect to receive news with regard to those of them, who may attend the Palestine Conference in London.

The five include Hussein Khalidi, the ex-Mayor of Jerusalem, Fuad Saba, Secretary of the outlawed Arab Higher Committee.—*Reuter.*

POPE RECOVERS FROM HEART ATTACK

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 19. The Pope had a heart attack and his condition is alarming. Dr. Milani is attending on the Pope, whose attack is believed to be due to his insistence in carrying out his duties.

LATER. The Pope is understood to have recovered from the attack of cardiac asthma, which proved to be not as serious as it was at first thought.—*Reuter.*

Indian Officers In Staff Colleges

LONDON, Dec. 19. Answering Mr. H. Day in the House of Commons, Col. Mervin stated that two Indian officers had passed through the Staff Colleges at Camberley and Quetta and five Indian officers were at present attending the Staff Colleges either in India or England.—*Reuter.*

Aussies' Ex-Captain Seriously Ill

SYDNEY, Dec. 19. Warwick Armstrong, the famous former Australian cricket captain, is seriously ill with pneumonia and pleurisy.—*Reuter.*

World Achievement Bigger Bees

Yes, bigger bees for brighter days are on the way at last. Truly, there is no end to what men can do—and there is no end to the impudence man has. He seems to regard this vast universe as an opportunity to start improving everything. Born into a world of a certain kind, he is not content with it, and will not rest till he has altered it here and touched it up there and made it more to his liking somewhere else.

Now we read that bees are not altogether satisfactory, so Mr. Jay Smith is improving them!

To the seedless raisin and the pipless grape—both achievements of horticulturists—it seems that it is possible to add the stingless bee, the product of Mr. Jay Smith's painstaking research in Indiana. He has devoted a lifetime's study to this amazing insect.

The bee without a sting has many valuable positive qualities. He is a bigger bee can travel greater distances, build bigger honeycombs, and gathers more honey. A swarm of these bees, it is said, yields 60 pounds more honey than a swarm of the ordinary bees, and the queens are more fertile.

Ordinary bees travel remarkable distances, for it is said that they work as far as eight miles from the hive. Mr. Jay Smith aims at producing bees travelling twice as far. He also aims at increased size, because the bigger insect can probe nectaries beyond the reach of the ordinary insect.

So we may expect to see honey-bees as big as Bumble-Bees.

INSTRUMENT OF INTERNATIONAL BLACKMAIL

Maj. Elliot On The Use Of German Air Force

NEW YORK, Dec. 18. At the outset of any war, the British Air Force, all things considered, would probably be the most formidable air arm in Europe, states Maj. Fielding Elliot, the well-known writer on military affairs in his report to the Foreign Policy Association.

Maj. Elliot adds that the British Air Force, in training, equipment, command and tactical doctrine, ranks very high. Its weakness lies in the inability of British industry, without more control, to replace planes as rapidly as the integrated German industry can replace German losses.

Maj. Elliot declares: "Any estimate based on reliable information gave German first line strength in April, 1938, as 1,620. At this moment, the Reich admits that its first line strength does not exceed 3,000 and this includes a squadron of reserve planes. This strength is not much greater than Britain's total strength in Europe, including the Mediterranean. It is about two-thirds greater than the French Air Force."

MAJ. ELLIOT DECLARES THAT THE GERMAN AIR FORCE HAS IN A SENSE BECOME AN INSTRUMENT OF INTERNATIONAL BLACKMAIL.—*REUTER.*

MAHATMA TO OPEN MAGAN MUSEUM

WARDHA, Dec. 19. Mr. J. C. Kumarappa, Secretary of the Joint Committee of Magan Sangrahalaya, informs that Mahatma Gandhi will perform the opening ceremony of the Magan Museum and Udyoga Bhavan on Dec. 30, at 4-30 p.m., in Maganwadi, on behalf of the All-India Spinners' Association and the All-India Village Industries Board.—*A.P.*

M. C. C. DRAW WITH TRANSVAAL

Davis Takes Four Wickets For 19 Runs

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 19. The match between M. C. C. and Transvaal which commenced on December 16, was drawn. Transvaal 428 for 8 declared and 174 for 2 wickets (Currow 51). M. C. C. 268 (Ames 109 Davies 6 for 82).

Ames played a magnificent innings of 155 minutes and he hit two sixes and five fours. The tail-enders of the M. C. C. collapsed against Davies, the South African fast bowler who took the last four wickets, conceding only nineteen runs.—*Reuter.*

Union XI For Test

LONDON, Dec. 19. Following is the South African team for the first cricket Test against England to be played in Johannesburg on Dec. 24:—

Alan Melville (Captain); Bruce Mitchell, Dudley Nourse, W. Wade, K. Viljoen, P. Vanderby, A. B. C. Langton, E. Q. Davies, E. L. Dalton, N. Gordon and G. Bond.

The first eight have also been selected for the second Test at Cape Town on Dec. 31.—*Reuter.*

Schacht's Visit And Jews Problem

BERLIN, Dec. 19. Following Dr. Schacht's return to Berlin, it is officially admitted that Dr. Schacht discussed the question of Jewish immigration during his stay in London last week.

No definite agreement has been reached, the official statement adds, but the way is now paved for the Evian Committee to establish contact with German authorities.

Official Statement

An official statement on Dr. Schacht's visit to London states that it is correct to say that Dr. Schacht made certain suggestions as to how the emigration of Jews in Germany could be facilitated with the co-operation of the German Government. The visit provided an opportunity, the statement adds, for discussing questions arising out of the business relations of the two Central Banks.—*Reuter.*

Rome-Berlin-Budapest?

Hungarian Foreign Minister Supports Axis Powers

BUDAPEST, Dec. 19. "Hungary need not fear too great pressure from the Berlin-Rome axis", declared the Foreign Minister, Csaky, in a speech to his constituents on the eve of the important visit by Count Ciano. He added that the country with a history of one thousand years would not serve its name if it lost for a moment its unshakable faith in its independence.

Csaky maintained that Hungary's national and social policy placed her automatically on the side of the Axis powers. He had learnt from the lips of Herr Hitler and Sgr. Mussolini that a great strong Hungary lies as much in the interest of Berlin as of Rome. Hungary, Csaky continued, was maintaining its traditional friendship with Poland.

Count Ciano arrived from Rome to-day on a four-day visit as the guest of the Regent, Admiral Horthy. Although the visit is private, it is thought important questions affecting two countries will be discussed. The programme includes a hunting party.—*Reuter.*

RUMANIA, TOO, OUSTS JEWS!

Fifty Thousand To Leave Country Every Year

BUCHAREST, Dec. 19. A Government plan under which it is estimated 50,000 Jews will be enabled to leave Rumania every year is announced here.

Free transport to any Mediterranean port and nine sterling is offered to any would be Jewish emigrant.

The Government plans to spend 450,000 sterling every year on the scheme, towards the cost of which rich Rumanian Jews are to contribute.—*Reuter.*

POPE INAUGURATES ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 19. The Pope inaugurated the third year of the Pontifical Academy of Science.

He was more vigorous than usual and spoke for three quarters of an hour on the theme of Christmas and Marvels of Eternal Science.—*Reuter.*

Labour And Tramway Issues In Bhavnagar

(From Our Correspondent) **BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 19.**

The Labour Committee formed by the Yuva Sangh met the Dewan, who gave a patient hearing. The demand of the Tramways Committee was also placed before him the Dewan has promised to reduce the rates of tramway fares periodically.

The 28th anniversary meeting of the Daxinamoori Bhavan was held under the presidency of Mr. H. K. Mehta, Ex-President of Bhavnagar Praja Parishad.

LONDON.—The day of Jewish Meditation and self-denial has now been fixed for January 29.

United Front Against Nazism

LIMA, Dec. 19. "The United States will not tolerate any foreign Government getting a foothold in any part of South America" declared Mr. Alfred Landon, a candidate for the United States Presidency in 1936, and one of the delegates of the Pan-American Conference, in a world broadcast.

He said that agents of totalitarian powers were busy spreading propaganda in Central and South America that these countries could not count on the continuity of the United States Policy, but there is one policy which the United States have pursued over a century regardless of elections, which Mr. Monroe made clear 150 years ago:

"We will resist any foreign country attempting to establish domination anywhere in the American continent. Never for a moment since have we faltered in that doctrine. If I am any judge, and if there is any evidence at this Conference, it is of the patriotic determination of our fellow-Americans down this way to maintain this Independence, and

Scathing Indictment Of Nazi Raj

Ford And Lindberg Blamed For Ling Honours From Hitler

CLEVELAND (Ohio), December 18. ONE OF THE MOST OUTSPOKEN ATTACKS ON FASCISM EVER MADE BY A UNITED STATES MINISTER WAS UTTERED BY MR. ICKES, SECRETARY FOR THE INTERIOR ADDRESSING THE CLEVELAND ZIONIST SOCIETY.

HE DECLARED THAT IT WAS AN INSULT TO THE MIDDLE AGES TO COMPARE MODERN TOTALITARIANISM WITH CONDITIONS OF THOSE DAYS. TO SEEK A TRUE COMPARISON WE MUST RETURN TO THE PERIOD WHEN MAN WAS UNLETTERED, BENIGHTED AND BESTIAL.

Certain sections of Europe to-day make it possible for anthropologists to study the primitive man without a reconstruction of the social order on the basis of a human jawbone or a few implements used long ago.

"The intelligence and culture of a humane people have been sunk in the thick darkness of pre-primitive times. Witchcraft has been enthroned and modern dictators have set themselves up as high priests of a more cruel, if more refined, voodooism."

"AS A MAN-GOD AND A RULER OF A TRIBE, THE DICTATOR FOLLOWS A FORM FAMILIAR TO EVERY STUDENT OF PRIMITIVE CULTURES."

Mr. Ickes attacked Mr. Henry Ford and Colonel Lindbergh for accepting decorations from Herr Hitler, saying "how can any American, calling himself Christian accept decorations from the hands of a brutal dictator who with the same hands robs and tortures thousands of his fellow humans?"

"Perhaps Mr. Ford and Col. Lindbergh will be willing to answer. These are not the only ones who have accepted a token of contemptuous distinction at a time when the bestower himself counts the day lost when he can commit no new crime against humanity."

Mr. Ickes declared that Fascism was an ever-present threat to the United States "as it is to France and even to the mother of democracies, England."—*Reuter.*

NAZI RETORT TO U. S.

BERLIN, Dec. 19. MR. ICKE'S SPEECH RECEIVES A SHARP RETORT IN POLITICAL CIRCLES WHERE IT IS SAID MR. ICKES SHOULD TRY TO SET HIS OWN HOUSE IN ORDER BEFORE HE STARTS TO MIND OTHER PEOPLES BUSINESS.

It is suggested that Mr. Ickes might occupy his time in cleaning up lynchings and kidnappings by the gangsters of America. He might learn many lessons from Germany for example how to deal with unemployment.

With regard to the German's treatment of Jews, it is declared that the Americans "herded red Indians into reservations which were nothing but ghettos and destroyed their native culture. Moreover, the Indians are the original inhabitants of the country and not strangers as Jews are with us."

If the Americans were so sorry for the Jews, why did not they take Germany's Jews?

Mr. Ickes should try to cultivate the Christian spirit but "we suspect that it is Jewish rather than Christian influence which is becoming paramount in American public affairs."—*Reuter.*

UNITED FRONT AGAINST NAZISM

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Students' Ultimatum To Rajkot Durbar

Legislators Decide Not To Attend Jan. 5 Meeting

PEASANTS FLOUT ATTEMPTS TO WEAN THEM AWAY FROM PRAJA PARISHAD

RAJKOT, Dec. 19.

Shreemathi Bhaktilalshmi Devi, wife of Darbar Gopaladas, and Rao Saheb Dr. Lalloobhai were arrested this evening as a sequel to the picketing at the Durbargadh. Both of them were subsequently released and Dr. Lalloobhai was served with notice on his release not to take part in the present struggle.

STUDENTS' ULTIMATUM

Under the auspices of the Vidyarthi Mandal, a public meeting of students was held to-day evening in the Azad Chowk. IT WAS DECIDED THAT IF THE STATE DOES NOT RETRACE ITS STEPS AGAINST STUDENTS, THEY WILL GO ON CONTINUOUS STRIKE FROM TUESDAY; BUT IF THE AUTHORITIES WITHDRAW THE STEPS TAKEN, THERE WILL NOT BE ANY STRIKE.

A Strike Committee, consisting of Messrs. Kantilal Parikh, Vallabhdas Chandarana, Vijaya Desai and Suresh Shukla was appointed.

The students of the Dharmendra Sinhi College declared that they also are with the students of the Alfred High School and those of Karan Sinhi Middle School.

CALL TO LEGISLATORS

A public meeting was also held in the same Chowk. Dr. Gajjar appealed to the 116 members of the Rajkot Praja Parishad Sabha to tender their resignations to-morrow, because Sir Cadell has declared the Praja Parishad to be an illegal body.

Messrs. Becharlal Kalidas Jasanil and Venilal Buch, who were arrested while lecturing, were taken to jail.

It is reported that Mr. Bhagwanji Anupchand Mehta, pleader, started yesterday to see Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at Bombay and then is expected to go to Wardha to see Gandhiji regarding Rajkot problem.

LEGISLATORS RESIGN

A meeting of the members of the Rajkot State Praja Parishad Sabha was held to-day evening to discuss whether to attend the meeting of the Praja Parishad Sabha to be held on January 5 called by Dewan Sir P. Cadell. Thirty-five members of the Sabha attended. All of them except Rao Saheb Chhotamal Morari Kothari and Mr. Jamalbeg tendered their resignations and they would attend the above-mentioned meeting.

PEASANTS' FEARLESS REPLY TO THAKORE

The Thakore visited Kuvada last night with Sir P. Cadell and Mr. Jyantilal Jobanputra and Mr. Kunvarji, Mamladar, and met some 500 peasants gathered from different villages of Kuvada Mahal, majority being naturally from Kuvada village.

Mr. Jobanputra at first explaining the reason of the visit said that the Thakore was pleased to see them assembled here. "Your welfare is at his heart and he has ordered so many concessions in revenue. He considers you as his children and even if you go astray or are led away by agitation, he forgives you, etc."

The peasants then put forth their grievances one after another, criticising outspokenly the autocratic attitude of the Fozdar, the Talati, the Thandar and other officials.

PEASANTS' BOLD STAND

Replying to Jobanputra's repeated suggestion that they should approach directly the Dewan, the peasants boldly stated that it was perfectly impossible to approach higher officials. Almost every peasant speaker requested the Thakore to release Dhebarbhai and all other prisoners and settle finally with Praja Parishad.

When Mr. Jobanputra suggested that peasant prisoners could be released, if they apologised, the peasants at once dismissed the suggestion by asking "why should

CONGRESS LEADERS' APPEAL TO BOMBAY VOTERS

(Continued from page 1)

vantage of the extended franchise and exercise their votes in the right manner and run the affairs of their city on right lines. Bombay was the premier city of India and must set an example to the rest of the country.

CLEAR THE SLUMS

The test of the progressive character of the town was not the existence of a few broad boulevards but the kind of houses in which the poor people of the city lived. Bombay had a large number of palatial buildings out behind the imposing facade of these big buildings were the city slums in which the poor people lived. Those slums must be cleared out. If the Congress acquired a majority, it would not pursue the traditional policy but would adopt wholly revolutionary methods to clear out the slums.

The country as a whole was set firmly on the path of progress. Their strength was increasing and they were solving many of their problems. But such things could not be done by the opinion of the few, however intelligent they might be. The few could do nothing without the might of the masses behind them. Therefore he exhorted them to give attention to the big problems that were facing them and make a united attack so that they may assume their rightful place in the changing world.

IN INTERESTS OF MASSES

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said that the responsibility of the Congress were increasing with the progress of time. This was but natural because the prestige of the Congress was increasing day by day. In taking a decision to contest the Corporation elections, the city Congress had undertaken one more responsibility purely in the interests of the masses. Bombay was a vast city with palatial residences on one side and wretched slums on the other. The voice of the slum dweller had gone unheeded in the past. The problem of day-to-day existence

was so keen with him that he had hardly the time, money and courage to make himself felt. It was in the cause of these helpless citizens that the efforts of Congress members in the Corporation would be directed.

The work of the City Fathers, he said could not be judged by what one saw either in Colaba or the Worli Beach. The questions that decided the merits of a City Father were whether he had been able to provide the poorest of the poor citizens with clean surroundings, some little open space, in front of his house and such other little amenities.

The city of Bombay had played an important part in the recent history of India. Many a time it had given a lead to the rest of the cities. It was absolutely necessary that the Mayor of such a city should be the representative of an organisation that had always worked for the uplift of the masses. The ensuing elections were definitely a test for the city. It was necessary that the voters should rise above personal considerations, taking into view the fact that the candidates put up stood for an organisation that did not recognise any differences of caste, or creed.

In the matter of the selection of candidates, said the Sardar, it was not possible to satisfy all. It was likely some of the candidates had their weaknesses, but after all, they were human beings. There was only one Mahatma. It was necessary to look to the organisation which the candidates represented rather than to personalities. But once the Congress was enabled to capture the Corporation, the voters could exercise strict vigilance and pull up anyone who did not act in the interests of the masses. The aim of the Congress group was to render the administration of the Corporation pure.

NON-VIOLENCE

Sardar Vallabhbhai next referred to the non-violent weapons

of the Congress in its struggle for freedom and said that by giving up the path of truth and non-violence all the past good work would be undone.

In conclusion, the Sardar hoped that the citizens who had always rendered yeomen's services in the cause of Nationalism would not fail in their duty at the ensuing elections.

UNDER NARIMAN'S MAYORALTY

Acharya Kripalani, in the course of his speech said that for a long time he was not aware that Bombay had not got a Congress Corporation. Even in the United Provinces where people were not so conscious politically as in Bombay the District and Local Boards were under the control of the Congress. The speaker first learnt that Bombay had not a Congress Corporation when in 1935, under the mayoralty of Mr. Nariman, a proposal to present an address to Babu Rajendra Prasad was discussed. Then he realised that Bombay only made a lot of noise but it had not even a Congress Corporation.

He referred to the famous Manifesto of the "Twenty-One" issued by the commercial leaders of Bombay against Pandit Jawaharlal's Socialist teachings and pointed out that one of the signatories to that manifesto was sitting on the National Planning Committee. That was typical of the Congress path of Non-Violence.

He said that democracy could flourish best in small compact Corporations as in the city states of Greece. Municipal and Local Boards were training grounds in democracy.

Bombay was in the forefront of all political movements. When the country had installed Congress in power everywhere it would be a shame if only Bombay city lagged behind. He also pointed out that they were to vote for the Congress and not individuals.

VICTORY FOR CONGRESS

Punjab Parliamentary Secretary Defeated

SHEIKHUPURA, Dec. 18. The Congress scored another signal victory in District Board elections in the week-end, when Mr. Dyal Singh (Arnti) defeated his rival Mr. Jagjit Singh Mann, Parliamentary Secretary to the Punjab Government, by a majority of 164 votes.

The total votes polled were 1,066, of which six were declared invalid.—United Press.

To Solve Refugees' Problem

LONDON, Dec. 19. Reuter understands that a series of meetings are proceeding in the Dominions Office, at which the question of refugees is being discussed from all angles. The High Commissioners in London are attending the meetings.—Reuter.

Bengal Delegates For Tripuri

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 19. The A.I.C.C. office announces that delegates for the Tripuri Congress from Bengal are 544 (408 rural and 136 urban) while the A.I.C.C. members are 68. Burma will send 10 delegates and 2 members for the A.I.C.C.—United Press.

ment, thus affirming loyalty to Parishad.

ELEVEN ARRESTED

Eleven persons were arrested at a meeting held this evening. Nine of them were later released, while Messrs. Becharlal Gosavi, a jeweller, and Venilal Buch, a member of the All-India Congress Committee, were taken to jail. There was no picketing at Durbargadh to-day.

Tariff Boards Must Safeguard Agricultural Interests

Associated Chambers Demand Reduction In Emergency Taxes

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19. Several resolutions were discussed at the annual session of the Associated Chambers of Commerce which was presided over by Sir George Campbell.

The Association unanimously carried a resolution recording appreciation of the Viceroy's address upon Federation and assuring His Excellency of their full support to principles underlying the speech.

Mr. U. N. Sen (Punjab Chamber) who proposed the resolution said that His Excellency in his able address had made exhaustive review of the grounds on which he based his claim that time was ripe for introduction of constitutional reforms. He had been giving his most careful thought to this problem and they undoubtedly owed to His Excellency's personal endeavour the realisation of the goal.

The Association drew the attention of the Government of India to the high level of a taxation in India, made the more serious by the unjustified continuance of temporary taxes imposed to meet emergency conditions and called upon for an early review of the incidence of such taxation Central, Provincial and Municipal—upon the commerce, industry and trade of the country.

AGRICULTURE AND TARIFF BOARD

In another resolution, the urgent necessity for establishment of some machinery of co-ordination in provincial legislation with a view to ensure uniformity was stressed by the Association. As eight per cent of the consumers in India were agriculturists the Association urged the Government of India to take such action as might be necessary to ensure that agricultural interests were adequately protected by Tariff Boards in future.

Pointing out the present high rate of stamp duty on inland currency bills, the Association urged the Government of India (apart from question of duty cheques) to reduce the duty on bills of less than one year's usance to two annas per thousand.

With a vigorous speech, Rai Bahadur P. Mukherji (Punjab Chamber) moved a resolution urging the imposition of a permanent import duty on Wheat with a view to safeguard the interests of growers. He eventually withdrew it when the representatives of Bengal Bombay and a few other chambers expressed inability to support the resolution which made a distinction of one article of foodstuff.

The session adjourned till to-morrow when the remaining resolutions will be taken up including the one on the continuous spread of communistic propaganda among the working classes and the need for stringent precautions to discourage its spread.—A.P.

(SEE PAGE 14)

Sit. M. N. Roy arrived at Allahabad on Monday in connection with the lecture series to be delivered here on Socialism and Nationalism.

A SHORT STORY

Smart Trade

BY KARL GRAYSON.

Silas Pearce was not a mean man. He was a Yankee, shrewd and sharp in business dealings. He disliked being beaten in a trade. It was second nature with him to dicker, to beat down the price set by the owner of anything he wished to buy.

Silas never told anyone why he nursed a grudge against Leo Carney. Pride forbade. On Monday Leo came to Silas' farm with a fine-looking draft horse. The price had been, according to Silas, unreasonable. They dickered. Leo finally knocked off twenty-five dollars. Silas wanted Leo to knock off fifty dollars. Leo stubbornly refused. Silas went into the house. Leo drove his horse home.

The next day Silas expected Leo to return, ready to talk lower price. He knew that the owner of the horse was, in difficult straits. And he intended to take advantage of this fact. It never occurred to him that this attitude was not consistent with the teachings of the church which he attended regularly.

When Leo drove his horse into Silas' barnyard, he found Silas pitching hay into the loft. "Hello, Silas," Leo said. "Mighty fine load of hay you got there."

Silas looked over his shoulder, stuck his fork upright in the hay, produced a large red and white handanna handkerchief from his hip pocket and began to mop his face.

"Never mind about the hay, Leo. I'm a busy man. Are you ready to talk sensible about that horse? Ready to take a fair price for him?"

Leo plucked a straw and began to chew it. His mind was made up, but it would never do, he knew, to let Silas think he had a proposition already formed.

Leo pointed with his straw. "That roan on the right side of your team, Silas, ain't fit to be hauling hay. You need this grey I got here and need it bad."

"Mebbe," answered Silas. "An' you need the money."

Leo grinned. "We otter get together then, Silas."

"We otter," said Silas. "An' we will, if you talk sense."

Leo chewed his straw. "Tell you what I'll do, Sil. I'll knock off another dol. 10. but it's robbery."

Silas laughed and repositioned his handkerchief. "Leo, you're plumb on reasonable. You know the critter ain't worth that much money. Seems like a man who was in bad need of funds like you would have sense enough to snap up a good thing when he had the chance."

Leo pulled up the grey and turned the buckboard and he was driving. "Silas, you're takin' advantage of me because I need money. You ain't a righteous man."

Leo drove off. Silas returned to pitching hay into the loft. That night there was a terrific thunderstorm, and Silas congratulated himself on getting his hay in before the rain came. He felt so good about it that his thoughts turned to Leo, and the

Chamberlain's Defence

(Continued from page 1)

Rome, Mr. Chamberlain could not say.

OBJECT OF VISIT TO ROME. "We are not going to Rome with any fixed agenda or with the expectation of bringing back any new specific agreement," added Mr. Chamberlain. "We are going there to exchange views with the Italian Government upon all and any matters of common interest. We are going with a general desire to improve our relations by a better understanding of one another's point of view and through personal contact, which we will establish there, to strengthen the confidence between us—confidence which must necessarily contribute to the general stability of Europe, more especially of those countries, which border the Mediterranean."

Speaking of their relations with Germany, Mr. Chamberlain said: "I would like to see them as set forth in the Munich declaration. During the twenty years that have elapsed since the war, we have come to realise that in the post-war period, the treatment of German people was neither generous nor wise."

With the passage of time has come to us a recognition of their great qualities and a strong desire to see them co-operating in the restoration of European civilisation. There is no spirit of vindictiveness here. There is no desire to hamper their development or cramp their tremendous vitality as a nation.

On the contrary, we have a firm

conviction that 'unless this strong and virile people can be induced in partnership with others to improve the general lot, there will be neither peace nor progress in Europe' in things that make life worth living. If by any word spoken in this House, I can give some sort of assurance, going deeper than any formal statement of policy, that in this country there is an earnest and constant desire that the peoples of Britain and Germany, together with other members of the European family of nations, should find it meet to co-operate in removing the menace of war, I believe I shall be expressing not only our own feelings but those of many other countries throughout the world. At the same time it is not enough for us to express that desire. It takes two to make an agreement and it takes two to make a war and I am waiting for a sign from those who speak for the German people that they share this desire and that they are prepared to make their contribution to peace, which would help them as much as it would help us."

"To reproach us with going on with rearmament after Munich is strangely to ignore facts patent to all. We are ready at any time to discuss limitation of armaments on the basis that all contribute to the limitation with due regard to their own safety. But so long as others are arming night and day, we are bound to do the same. It would be a tragic blunder to mistake our love of peace and our faculty for compromise for weakness."—Reuter.

MUTT AND JEFF



By BUD FISHER

Will Madras Have A Trades Disputes Bill?

"TO PROFIT BY EXPERIENCE IS OUR MOTTO", SAYS MINISTER GIRI

The Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Industries, Madras, was entertained to a tea party at the Servants of India Society. Among those present were Messrs. N. M. Joshi, S. V. Parulekar and R. A. Khedgikar and other Trade Union and Labour leaders.

NATIONAL PLANNING

In the course of conversation, Mr. Giri said that he expected the National Planning Committee to do great and good work for the benefit of all the industries of India, and said that, even in its present form, it was fully representative of all interests. He expected the non-Congress Provincial, like Bengal and the Punjab, to come in sooner or later, no less than the major States like Gwalior, Baroda and Mysore. He said that the latest addition to the Committee was a representative from Hyderabad who would attend the sittings from the 10th instant. The present Committee was expected to continue for about nine months at a generous estimate, after which it would be merged in the All-India Industrial Planning Commission. The Commission would again invite representatives of every industry, and a report would be submitted to the Working Committee.

Asked if the Committee was a Government one, he said that it could not be considered to be a Government Committee legitimately, but since the Ministers of the various Provinces and representatives from the different State Governments were to be on it, it would in effect be to a certain extent Governmental in nature.

LABOUR IN MADRAS

Speaking about the Labour organisations of Madras he said

that nearly all of them were recognised by the owners for the purposes of arbitration. The Government had not so far legislated in the matter, but were always prepared to use their good offices for the purpose of settling industrial disputes out of court by making the employers and workers come to terms through mutual negotiation.

Asked if the Government of Madras contemplated introducing an Industrial Trade Disputes Bill in their province, he remarked humorously that, to profit by experience was their motto and he was not in a position to say anything in the matter.

OTHER MOVEMENTS

He said that as far as could be seen the non-Brahmin Party was losing strength and was trying to regain lost ground by exploiting the anti-Hindi agitation. He said that Socialism and the Kisan movement were getting increased strength in the villages, especially in Andhra. He refused to comment on the Land Revenue Report, saying that the time was inapt to go into its merits.

Referring to the revoking of the Criminal Law Amendment Act he remarked that it was very judiciously and discriminately applied only when the occasion warranted it, and any one who took the trouble to study the type of persons, against whom it was applied, would justify the measure.

Lady Lumley attended a demonstration of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League (Ladies Branch) at the Royal Opera House on Sunday.

"DIBAR DIGHI"

Ancient Bengal Tank Brought Under Protection

Orders have lately been issued by the Central Government extending, under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, protection to the famous old tank of Bengal known as Dibar Dighi (Tank) and a space of ten feet around the embankment.

Archaeologically, the Dibar Dighi gets its importance from the granite monolith pillar, octagonal in shape, capped by an elaborate capital measuring nearly 32 feet in height and 11 feet in circumference. The pillar stands in the centre of the tank. Situated in the very heart of the ancient Varendra area of North Bengal, at the village of Sapahar, Police Station Patnitala, district Dinajpur, Bengal, the pillar itself has been protected for some years past but the recent notification extends the protection to the tank and the embankment also. The object is to protect, along with the pillar, the tank which was in danger of continual encroachment from cultivators in the surrounding lands.

Of late, it has been suggested that the pillar and the tank might be monuments of Divyoka, the hero of the revolution in North Bengal. In the last quarter of the eleventh century A.D., who was elected king, after the fall of Mahipala II, the reigning king of the Pala dynasty of Bengal, and a good deal of sentimental value is attached to the tank itself.

A. I. Vaidya Conference

The 28th All India Vaidya Conference will hold its sessions under the presidency of Pandit Shiva Sharma Ayurvedacharya of Lahore from 28th Dec. 1938 to 31st inst. in Bombay.

The 7th session of the Gujarat Cutchha Kathiawad Vaidya Sammelan will also be held in Madhavbag in the pandal of the All India 28th Vaidya Conference on the 27th instant. Vaidyraj Balakrishna Ratneshwar Pathak of Surat will preside.

The Conference is going to meet on 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st instant at the opportune time when public are taking keen interest in Ayurveda and the Hon. Ministers of Congress creed specially favour the uplift of Ayurveda.

The Tezpur District Congress Committee has decided to start three primary schools in Maukas, Hissamari, Borchola and Dekiajuli at the beginning of the next session.

INDIA'S ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION

What Mysore State Has Achieved: A Whole-Hearted Welcome

The following are extracts from the Statement made by Mr. M. S. Ramchandra Rao, Director of Industries and Commerce, Government of Mysore, on behalf of the Mysore Government at the meeting of the National Planning Committee at Bombay.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore having themselves followed for the past nearly sixty years, and more particularly since the year 1926, a policy of vigorous State effort for the economic development of the State, are naturally interested in the formulation of an All-India programme of economic reconstruction. His Highness' Government believe that such a national plan will enable them to understand the position due to the State in the All-India economy and thereby enable them to render the fullest co-operation in the larger effort that has now been undertaken. His Highness' Government, therefore, wholeheartedly welcome the attempt of this Conference to map out a scheme of economic up-building for the whole of India.

MYSORE'S MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

Among the major achievements to the credit of this period may be mentioned the Krishnarajasagara Reservoir, the Mysore Bank, the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works, the Sandalwood Oil Factory and the Government Soap Factory. During this period, a detailed Industrial Survey of the State was undertaken and completed. Geological and Mineralogical surveys were pushed through and these have been latterly further supplemented by Special surveys for particular industrial purposes.

Commencing from the year 1926, under the direction of the present Dewan, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, His Highness' Government embarked upon a more forward, and at the same time bold, policy of industrial development of the State. The magnitude of the achievements during this remarkable period is indicated by even a cursory recital of the more important industries which have come into existence.

The addition of a Steel making plant to the Bhadravati Iron Works, the establishment of factories for the manufacture of paper, cement, agricultural implements, porcelain insulators and other electrical materials, electrical transformers, workshop machinery and machine tools, lac products and paints, bakelite articles, sugar and power alcohol from molasses, stoneware pipes and pottery, Electric lamp, pharmaceutical products and road surfacing compositions, Sulphuric acid and other heavy and fine chemicals, fertilizers, cured tobacco, vegetable ghee, cured coffee, glass and enamel ware, electric storage batteries, silk reeling and weaving, waste silk yarn—these are some of the important additions that have been made to the long list of industries that were already in existence.

As a result of the vigorous State policy there are now established as many as 29 major industrial concerns (not including the Hydro-electric Works, the Textile Mills in Bangalore and the Gold Mining Companies) with a total capital investment of about Rs. 500 lakhs and employing about 16,500 persons.

"KEY" INDUSTRIES

Most of these industries are what may be termed "basic" or "key" industries, the promotion of which has all along been the crying need of this country. Mysore may now claim to be fairly well equipped to meet the needs of India in an emergency and to supplement the efforts that are now proposed to be made to utilise the resources of the country on a national basis.

Of the total quantities of raw materials utilised by all these concerns, about 65 per cent is available within the State, 15 per cent outside the State but within India and the remaining 20 per cent, is obtained from foreign countries. Private enterprise has further been assisted by the State by the grant of financial accommodation which amounted to nearly Rs. 17 lakhs up to date. The number of large Industrial Establishments in the State to-day (employing 10 or more persons per day) is 364 employing 58,450 persons.

In attempting to industrialise the State by starting these major and mechanised industries, His Highness' Government have not lost sight of resuscitating and developing minor and rural and cottage industries which are more urgently needed in the interests of the vast agricultural masses.

WARDHA, MYSORE'S GUIDE

The development of rural and cottage industries has thus been a special feature of the policy of the Government in recent years. And here Wardha has been both our inspiration and our guide. The Department of Industries has been working in close co-operation with the All-India Spinners' Association and the All-India Village Industries Association. The Mysore Government is unique in regarding the development of Khadi industry as one of the State's activities and to give it a place among the "Key" Industries. The industry has developed to a remarkable extent during the past ten years and proved of considerable benefit to the rural population engaged in it.

Municipalise Public Utility Concerns

CONCESSIONS AND FACILITIES TO HOUSING SOCIETIES WANTED

At the 7th Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Tenants' Association held in the Soman Building, Girgaon Road, Bombay, on last Sunday, after the adoption of the report and election of the officer-bearers, resolutions were passed (1) requesting the Municipal and other authorities to see that the rules about preventing bogus voting were rigorously enforced during election times, and making necessary arrangements at the booths; (2) emphatically protesting against, no representative of the Tenants' Association being appointed by the Bombay Government on the Rent Enquiry Committee; (3) expressing deep disappointment against the failure of the Rent Enquiry Committee and also of the Government to expedite the publication of the Rent Enquiry Report up to now and thereby giving relief to the tenants, and further requesting the Government to take steps to expedite the work of the Committee in any case, sufficiently before the ensuing Municipal elections; and (4) recording most emphatic protest against the decision of the Corporation to the effect that there was no need for restriction on rents by Legislation and further inviting the attention of the tenants who formed a very large percentage of the voters of the city, to bear this fact in mind at the time of ensuing General Municipal elections and to give their vote only to the candidates put up by the Tenants' Association.

Resolutions were also passed expressing the opinion (a) that the public utility concerns such as Tramways, Telephones, Gas and Electricity should be municipalised, so as to lessen the present heavy Municipal taxation and to provide much-needed useful public amenities; and (b) that, in addition to the enactment of the Rent Act, grant of concessions and facilities to the housing societies, formed by poor and middle class people by the Bombay Government and the Bombay Municipal Corporation was necessary and request the respective bodies to grant the same.

FRESH AND UNADULTERATED MILK

The meeting also requests the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporation to instruct the Health Department and the milk inspectors to rigidly follow the Municipal rules and regulations hereof, and see that the citizens get fresh and unadulterated supply of milk, and invited the attention of the Municipal Corporation and the other authorities to the innumerable, permanent and longstanding complaints of the tenants in many buildings in the different parts of the City, regarding the inadequate supply of water, and particularly, not getting any supply of water on certain floors at such times of the day when it was most needed, and further urged the Municipal Corporation to take all effective steps, such as compelling the landlords to give direct connection to every floor and to remove this complaint without any delay.

Assam Letters

TAXING SALES OF MOTOR SPIRITS

Income Of Rs. 30 Lakhs Expected From Taxation On Agricultural Income

TEZPUR. (By Mail). The Federal Court's verdict upholding the right of a provincial Legislature to impose sales taxes has aroused interest in the Congress Party in the exploitation of this new source of income. The Bardoli Ministry, looking about for new and additional sources of revenue without which much of their programme would be unworkable, will, it is stated, bring forward proposals for taxing sales of motor spirits, molasses and a variety of luxury products at the next budget session of the legislature.

TAXATION OF AGRICULTURAL INCOME

The income from this source, although not likely to be considerable in a province like Assam, would help the Government in financing the scheme of rural uplift, prohibition and the campaign against mass illiteracy.

Taxation of agricultural income is regarded as the richest source of additional revenue upon which the present Ministry is banking for carrying out their future programme. An income of nearly 30 lakhs is expected from this source. As soon as the winter session of the Assembly is over, the Government, it is learnt, will set themselves to the task of formulating proposals of additional taxation.

ciation and the All-India Village Industries Association. The Mysore Government is unique in regarding the development of Khadi industry as one of the State's activities and to give it a place among the "Key" Industries. The industry has developed to a remarkable extent during the past ten years and proved of considerable benefit to the rural population engaged in it.

The Badanval Khadi Centre maintained by the Department of Industries and Commerce has been employing 3,565 spinners and 144 weavers. The Khadi Centre has produced during the past about 10 years, 195,000 Sq. Yds. of Khadi valued at about Rs. 3,55,000. The total value of khadi sold during the same period amounted to about Rs. 4,42,000 of which about 30 per cent represents sales to Government Departments.

Government are determined to continue the effort with all the resources they can command and further expand the scope of activities of the above Centre.

Side by side with khadi, a number of industries subsidiary to agriculture have been introduced while attempts are being made to improve other existing industries such as handloom weaving, blacksmithy, manufacture of hardware, lacquerware, coil industry, flaying, village tanning, reed mat weaving, paper manufacture, by hand cotton rope making, manufacture of tiles and of pottery.

CHITPAVAN BRAHMINS ARE A COMMUNITY

Oral Evidence Inadmissible To Interpret Plain Words

Two important points, namely that the Chitpavan Brahmins are a community and secondly that oral evidence is not allowed to be given for the interpretation of the words "My Community" were decided in an oral judgment dated the 6th December, passed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blackwell, in an originating summons that came before him, which Jannardhan Govind Gore and others had brought against the Advocate General and others.

The matter arose in a suit on originating summons brought by the plaintiffs, the proving executors of the Will of one Danduraj Govind Gore, to determine the meaning of the above words used by the testator in clause 3 (E) of his will, and whether the provision contained in the clause was intended to be for the benefit of the Dakshini Brahmin Community as a whole or only for the Chitpavan sub-sect thereof.

After going into full details of the arguments advanced, the authorities cited by Counsel on either side and the affidavits made by various deponents, His Lordship observed "I am satisfied from the affidavits of Mr. Balaji Vasudeo Athavie that the Chitpavan sub-section of the Maharashtra community is a community by itself having peculiar characteristics which distinguished it from other communities forming part of the larger Maharashtra community. That being so, I am also of opinion that the testator having described himself as a Chitpavan Brahmin (Hindu), meant by the words "my community" not the Hindu Community, not the Brahmin sub-section of the Hindu community, which may itself be regarded as a community, but the Chitpavan sub-section of the Maharashtra community which in itself as I find, comprises a number of smaller communities differing in certain material characteristics from one another. Accordingly, being of opinion that oral evidence was inadmissible, I reject the same."

As to the argument on the terms of the Will as it stood and the further submission by Counsel that the real test as to the meaning of the word "Community" in the will was a religious test, and a religious test only, in His Lordship's opinion, the true view of the matter was that the Hindu community formed, "the outer circle." There are various inner circles with narrow and constituting sub-communities of the all embracing Hindu community, the sub-divisions themselves constituting separate communities with different characteristics.

His Lordship as stated in the beginning, answered the question submitted, that is as to the meaning of the words "My Community" used by the testator in clause 3 (E) of his Will, as referring to the Chitpavan Brahmin (Hindu) community and not to Dakshini Brahmin Community as a whole.

Mr. S. R. Tendulkar, Bar-at-

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MONGHYR DISTRICT KISAN SABHA

Workers' Training Camp To Be Opened

LAKHISARAI (Monghyr) Dec. 14.

The Monghyr District Kisan Sabha has decided to start a Workers' Training Camp from 1st week of January which will last for a month under the supervision of Pandit Karyananda Sharma. The Kisan and Congress workers besides being trained in Economics and Politics will also get physical training. The Camp will be located at the Chittaranjan Ashram, Lakhisarai.

It has been also decided to organise a grand rally of Kisan Volunteers at Sheikhpura in the 3rd week of December.

Imparting Of Primary Education On National Lines

Hyderabad Students Chalk Out Extensive Programme

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 18.
The question of giving 'Bande Mataram' which has resulted in the dismissal of more than 1,000 Hindu students from various educational institutions in Hyderabad is now taking a definite shape, and according to plans on the strikers' an extensive programme of imparting primary education on national lines to villagers is chalked out. They have decided to carry an extensive propaganda to boycott Government schools in districts, and appealed to guardians in villages not to send their children to Government schools.

The strikers' Council of Action has passed a resolution condemning the attitude of Prof. Rayaprolu Subbarao and called upon him not to dabble in the strikers' affairs.
It is understood Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, President, Indian National Congress has sent a message to strikers to carry on the programme. According to the latest information students have gone on strike in Shorapur and Yadgir.

AURANGABAD SCHOOL STUDENTS ON STRIKE

AURANGABAD, Dec. 19.
Four classes of high school students have gone on strike in sympathy with their college brethren, and other students are expected to follow suit.
It is reported that the educational authorities are threatening severe measures to control the strike.—United Press.

HYDERABAD VOLUNTEERS RELEASED

Satyagrahis Who Were Arrested On October 24

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, Dec. 19.
The first batch of Hyderabad State Congress volunteers consisting of Messrs. Govindrao Nahal, Set Ramakrishna, Dhuth, Janardhanrao Desai, Narayan Reddy, and Srinivas Rao Boriker who were arrested on October 24 and sentenced on November 4 were released this morning at 4 a.m. Elaborate police arrangement was made for stopping any demonstrations.

JAGIRDARS DECLARE FOR LAW & ORDER

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 19.
In view of the troubles now brewing within the State the Jagirdar Association, Hyderabad, wishes to declare most emphatically that they will unitedly stand for the Government in maintenance of law and order," says Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung, Secretary, Jagirdars' Association, in course of a statement to the press. He says the Association entirely

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES

Merchants Can Do A Lot Where Govt. Does Little, Says Bharuka

The Secretary, the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, writes:—
The Marwadi Chamber of Commerce gave an address of welcome to the Hon. Mr. Chhaganlal J. Bharuka, Minister of Industries of the Government of the Central Provinces on Sunday last in the Trading Hall of the Chamber Building on the Kalbadevi Road. Most of the prominent members of the Chamber and of the Marwadi community were present.
In the course of his reply the Hon. Mr. Bharuka said, "The driving force behind the Congress Ministries are the masses. They keep us in the right path and prevent us from forgetting that whatever little we are able to do, it is due to their strength and sacrifices.
Referring to the freedom movement he said, "I want you to remember that conquest of power is yet to be made. Our sacrifices are obviously not enough. You should not expect too much even from the Planning Committee. As you know the Government of India are seldom amenable to Indian opinion as for instance on the question of the Ratio. I hope where Governments can do little for industry, you can do a lot and do a great service by helping to build new industries."
The function was wound up by Syt. Shivpratapji Joshi, who remarked that if the Ratio were not feeling the strain, the Government would not have come out with a long statement trying to justify their stubborn refusal to

disapprove of methods of law-breaking adopted by certain individuals and institutions within the State. He regards this method of agitation as totally unconstitutional and uncalled for and fears it might lead to communal friction and bitterness and thus endanger public peace.

ENQUIRY INTO SATYAGRAHIS ALLEGATIONS

Arguments Before Hyderabad City Magistrate

HYDERABAD, Dec. 19.
When the enquiry into allegations made by Mr. Gopalrama Reddy and others of the twelfth batch of Congress Satyagrahis against police was resumed this morning before Mr. D. A. Banaji, Fourth City Magistrate.
Mr. Murtuza Ahmed Ansari, pleader, submitted a petition before the Enquiry Officer to allow him to appear on behalf of Shankar Singh, constable, attached to Abidshah police station. He argued that according to the Criminal Procedure Code and the rules regarding the conduct of Government servants both of which were applicable to this enquiry, he should be allowed to represent his client independently of the Police Pleader.
Mr. Burugu Ramakrishna Rao, Pleader, on behalf of Rama Reddy and others contended that the enquiry was not ordered at the instance of Gopalrama Reddy and others and that the Government had come to know of certain allegations to enquire into which they took this step of appointing an officer for enquiry. Hence Gopalrama Reddy and others did not stand as complainants and Police as accused and this being the position, the latter cannot be represented by a counsel individually but only by the Police Pleader representing the Police department as such. They (He and another lawyer) were there to help the enquiry and not as counsel for complainants.

Mr. D. A. Banaji held that since he said permitted applicants be represented by Counsel he would allow the same liberty to the other party also. The enquiry is proceeding.

KOLHAPUR SUBJECTS TO SEND DEPUTATION TO MAHARAJAH

HUBLI, Dec. 18.
A meeting of Kolhapur subjects held under the presidency of Mr. Shankarrao Deo, member of the Congress Working Committee and member of Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, at Ankali resolved to send a deputation to the Maharajah on 25th instant to lay their grievances and demands which include reduction of land revenue and grant of Responsible Government.—A.P.

accept this national demand. The Hon. Mr. Bharuka was also honoured by the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Monday at 12-30 p.m. when he visited and inspected it.

"Sufi" Movement For Communal Unity

KARACHI, Dec. 18.
The "Sufi" Samagam movement, it is learnt, will be revived in Sind by a group of Muslims and Hindus devoted to the study of the "Sufi" masters, the classical poets of the Province.
Sind is a "Sufi" province, for the experiment for the fusion of races and culture has been carried on in the province for thousands of years, as its history shows.
The "Sufi" movement was started in Sind in 1921.—United Press.

BAJPAI FOR DELHI

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.
Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Secretary, Education Department, Government of India, who came to Poona to attend the Historical Conference, is leaving for Delhi to-night by the Frontier Mail.

Sir Girja Shankar spent a couple of days in Bombay after the Poona Conference as the guest of Sir Cowasji Jehangir.—A.P.

College Of Physicians And Surgeons

The following candidates have passed the First L.C.P.S. (Old Regulations) Examination held during the current month:—
Miss. Kripa Dalabhanja, Bhalchandra Bapurao Ekhande, Anant Sadashiv Joshi, Gajanan Shripal Karande, Baba Mhalappa Pai, and Kanakapur Venkatarao Shama Rao.



Poona students observed hartal in sympathy with the Hyderabad (Dn.) struggle on 16th instant. Photo shows picketing of a well-known educational Institution.

CHILDREN'S HOME NEAR CHEMBUR

Committee Appointed For Selection Of Site And Raising Of Funds

The following resolutions were passed at a conference of the representatives of institutions interested in Child Welfare problems held in the Civil Secretariat on Saturday, Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi presiding:—

SITE SELECTION
A Committee consisting of Sir Mangaldas V. Mehta, Mrs. Hira-bai Gilder, Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, and Dr. R. K. Mhatre be formed to inspect and to advise whether the plot of land that Government have in view for the new Children's Home near Chembur is suitable for the purpose.

A Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, (Chairman), Miss B. Budden, Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, Mrs. Tarabai Premchand, Mr. C. S. Deodhar, Mr. Narahari D. Parikh, Mr. Raojibhai M. Patel, Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Mrs. Urmila Mehta, Mrs. K. Kan-nia, Mr. S. C. Cambatta, Mr. Sultan Chinooy, Mrs. Llavati Munshi, Dr. K. R. Masani, Mr. M. I. Row-lee, Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji, Sir Mangaldas V. Mehta, Mr. P. R. Bhatt, and Mr. R. L. Ferard be formed to work out the detailed scheme outlined in the Chairman's speech.

FUNDS

A Finance Sub-Committee consisting of the members of the Committees of all the institutions represented at the meeting and other persons present at the meeting with powers to co-opt be formed to devise ways and means to raise funds for the starting of the new children's Home.
It was decided that the Children's Aid Society was the appropriate body for doing this work and its Committee be requested to confirm the appointments of the Committees above-mentioned.

TENANCY BILL

Thana Congress Suggests Modifications

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Dec. 19.
A meeting of the Thana District Congress Committee was held yesterday at Navghar near Bhayandar under the presidency of Mr. V. V. Kirtane. About 80 members from all Talukas of the District attended.

In a discussion about the proposed tenancy legislation before the Assembly, slight modifications were suggested and the meeting resolved to communicate its opinion to the authorities.

By another resolution the Collector of Thana was requested to move for an extension of time to prevent the lapse of grants provided in the last budget for water-supply and construction of roads as these works have not been completed.

A committee consisting of Messrs. G. D. Vartak, M.L.A., President, Thana District Local Board, D. M. Damlie and President, Thana District Congress Committee was appointed to watch and supervise the working of the respective Congress parties in Kalyan and Bassein Municipalities.

"Purdeshi Runs Amuck"

Mr. B. Nusservanjee, proprietor, "Gallopier" writes.
I was very much surprised to find a report in your paper of to-day on page one column one

CITY FATHERS RESIGN 'EN BLOC'

Indore Prajamandal Party Demands Municipal Reforms

INDORE, Dec. 19.
The members of the Prajamandal Party numbering 14 have resigned 'en bloc' from the Municipality, consequent on the failure of Government to grant their demands for reform of the Municipal Act and its administration before December 15.

A public meeting was held yesterday under the auspices of the Prajamandal, which passed resolutions congratulating the members, condemning the Municipal administration and the attitude of Government, and demanding substantial Municipal reforms.—United Press.

SATYAGRAHA AGAINST BAN ON MEETINGS?

INDORE, Dec. 19.
It is understood that Mr. Hajaral Jadia has resigned from the Praja Mandal, and informed the Praja Mandal that he would launch "Satyagraha" in individual capacity from January 15 for the removal of the Public Meetings Act and demanding Responsible Government in the State under the aegis of the Maharaja of Indore.—United Press.

VICEREINE'S VISIT TO SANTINIKETAN

SANTINIKETAN, Dec. 19.
Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow, accompanied by the Lady Anne Hope and Personal Staff, arrived by train at Poulpur at 11-30 a. m. to-day.

She was received at the station by Mr. Rathindranath Tagore, Miss Tagore and the District Officer of Birbhum.

Her Excellency and party drove to Sriniketan where they visited the different departments of the Visvabharati Institute of rural reconstruction. She returned at 1-45 p. m. when she had had lunch with Dr. Rabindranath Tagore at Uttarayan.

After lunch, she visited the various educational institutions at Santiniketan and left back for Calcutta at 3-45 p. m. She was seen off by Mr. Rathindranath Tagore and other officials of Visvabharati.—A. P.

DHARAVI ISLAND QUADRANGULAR

In the first round of the Dhara-vi Island Quadrangular Cricket Tournament a one day match was played at Utan on Sunday between "Utan Catholic Association's XI" and "Goral United XI".
After an exciting match, the Utan won the first game by skin of their teeth. The Goral whom they beat by 8 runs actually led in the 1st innings by 35 runs but their comparative failure to put up a good score in the second innings led to their defeat.

Utan will now meet in the final to be played on the same ground on Sunday the 15th of next month, the winners of the 2nd round to be played between Cul-vern and Manori on the New Year's day.

that I was stabbed by a Pardeshi who ran amuck yesterday near Bori Bunder at about 9 p. m.
Please note that there is no truth in the news as I am not the person mentioned by your reporter.

ATTACK ON KISAN JATHA

Cases Instituted Against Suspected Culprits

LAKHISARAI (Monghyr) (By Mail).
In sequence the attack made on the Kisan Jatha at Barahiya on the 19th November charge-sheet has been framed against 30 men of the Zamindars. The date fixed for the hearing of the case is 16th inst.

INDIAN CANE-GROWERS IN NATAL

Deputation Waits On Minister Of Commerce And Industries

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18.
The problem of disposal of Natal's huge cane surpluses has resulted in a deputation to the Minister of Commerce and Industries from the Indian Cane Growers' Association, Natal, which represents 95 per cent of the Indian cane growers.

The deputation explained that the Indian Association had accepted the supplementary sugar agreement, which enabled them to dispose of 35,000 tons of their surplus of 1,00,000 tons of cane, which still left them with 65,000 tons to dispose of. A provision had been made for the Indian planters in the supplementary grant, but as they were not a party to it, the deputation explained, the Indians had no status.

Sympathising with the deputation

The Minister said that, as they had already put up a memorandum on the subject to the Central Sugar Board, they should wait for its reply. If they happened to be dissatisfied with the decision of the Board, they could always appeal to him. United Press.

Sir Raza Succeeds Shaikat Ali

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 19.
Sir Raza Ali, who has been put up for election by the Muslim League was the only candidate, whose nomination paper was filed to-day for Central Legislative Assembly by-election for the Muhammadan Urban Seat from Seven Cities, rendered vacant by the death of Maulana Shaikat Ali. Scrutiny will take place on December 22.—A. P.

THE OXFORD DINNER

(Continued from Page 6).
of marriage "On to-morrow" and after the applause had died down, he added "and also on to-day". And several other very smart sentences which would, if I might use an Oxford expression, qualify him for "a paper speech".

One Indian lady stood out very prominently in the gathering. It sort of showed even more than did the men, that Oxford is very cosmopolitan. One wanted to nudge the person next to you and ask, as we have so often done while dining at the George, "Who is that?". Only I couldn't because I had satisfied my curiosity on a previous occasion.

That is the slight impression of the Oxford dinner. It has been heralded as the first of a series of annual events. Personally I am more in favour of making it bi-annual. Once in Government House, and once with the Governor as our guest! Meanwhile I hear there is a strong appeal sent secretly to India Office urging up on the Secretary of State for India to appoint a Cambridge man to succeed Sir Roger!

New Travancore Congress Chief Speaks

Out To Defy State Ban On Conference But Urges Complete Non-Violence To Ensure Success

TRIVANDRUM, Dec. 19.
Mr. A. Narayana Pillai has succeeded Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai as President of the Travancore State Congress.

In a statement to the press, Mr. Narayana Pillai states that the District Magistrate's order prohibiting the special Conference of the Travancore State Congress to be held at Vattiyorkavu on 22nd and 23rd December near Trivandrum is unsustainable and based on incorrect reasons. The Working Committee of the State Congress have decided to exercise their fundamental right to hold the conference as scheduled. The Working Committee was influenced in this decision by the conviction that complete non-violent and peaceful atmosphere prevails in the country and can be maintained and that they have the complete support of the people in the step they are taking.

The President appeals for absolute non-violence on the part of those attending the conference even in the face of the gravest provocation.—A.P.

ECHO OF TRAVANCORE MEMORANDUM

TRIVANDRUM, Dec. 18.
The president of the Travancore State Congress Mr. A. Thanupillai and four members of the State Congress Working Committee were arrested this evening on a charge of Sedition in connection with the memorandum submitted by the Working Committee to the Maharajah sometime ago.

The arrested persons were produced before the District Magistrate, Mr. K. Parameshwara Panikkar. They did not apply for bail and were remanded to custody in the central jail.

The four members of the Committee arrested to-day are Messrs. T. M. Verghese, K. T. Thomas, T. K. Narayana Pillai and E. John Philipose.

Five other signatories to the Memorandum are already in custody in jail, while some other signatories who were arrested earlier applied for and are on bail.—A. P.

KAMALADEVI ON TRAVANCORE SITUATION

MADRAS, Dec. 17.
In the course of a statement

about the present situation in Travancore Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya says that Travancore seems determined to make dark history once again and trace scarlet letters across a gloomy sky. The air has been growing more and more menacing the last few days, various invidious methods being employed to suppress civil liberties.

Mrs. Chattopadhyaya adds:—"The duty of the State Congress and of the people in the face of this is clear. They have to meet this offensive and take up the challenge and carry on the struggle until the goal of freedom is reached."—United Press.

KOLHAPUR PEASANTS DEMANDS

Deputation To Wait On Maharaja

MIRAJ, Dec. 17.
A decision to lead a deputation of peasants to H. H. Chatrapathi Maharaja of Kolhapur on December 25, was arrived at, at a meeting of prominent workers of the State held yesterday at village Ankli outside the State territory.

The deputation will be headed by Sjt. Madhavrao Bagal and villagers from different talukas are expected to participate.
The deputations will submit to His Highness their demands for reduction of land revenue, restoration of Civil Liberties and grant of Responsible Government. It is anticipated that the Durbar would consider the demands sympathetically in view of the recent change in the policy of the State.—United Press.

SARDAR TO PRESIDE OVER RAJPIPLA CONFERENCE

RAJPIPLA, Dec. 19.
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has been elected President of the next session of the Rajpipla State Subjects Conference, which will be held during the Christmas holidays, at Rajpipla.

It is understood that at the conference, demands will be formulated for the grant of Responsible Government, reduction of the incidence of the land tax, and abridgement of a policy of prohibition.—A. P.

Kasabin

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Recent Crisis Has Not Changed British Policy Towards India

(Continued from Page 14).

glad, gentlemen, to be able to speak to you to-day with the knowledge that the Princes are shortly to receive the revised Draft Instrument, and will be asked to signify within an appropriate interval of time their decision on it.

NEW ARGUMENTS FOR FEDERATION.

In framing the Federal scheme, we had in view the first place, as a consideration of dominant importance, the unity of India. The decisive weight of that factor calls for no argument to-day. Nor do I see any scheme that holds out a greater hope for the achievement of the political and the constitutional unity of this great country than the scheme of the act.

The achievement of that unity is more important to-day by a long way than it was even three years ago. It is more important. In the first place, given the change in the European background; and the relations of the new ideologies which we see developing to the ideals which have been and which remain the basis of British policy in India.

It is more important, secondly, precisely because Provincial autonomy has worked so well. The greater success of the scheme of Provincial Autonomy, the greater the degree to which the strong and diverse claims of individual provinces, widely differing in racial and religious composition, in economic and political outlook, assert themselves, the greater is the danger of the development of centrifugal and fissiparous tendencies, and so of the marbling of that unity which it has been the object of all of us who care for India's future to see achieved and consolidated.

In the past India has suffered much and lost many things, as the direct and unescapable penalty of internal schism and division. These truths lie deeply embedded in the historical consciousness of the people.

I am convinced that their realisation to-day contributes most materially to shape opinion upon contemporary problems. Quickening and fortifying these powerful impulses, there is quite evidently a growing comprehension of the position of India in a word which has now beyond doubt entered upon one of those formative periods, the outcome of which must affect the shape of human affairs upon this planet for many generations to come. It is certain that, in one shape, or another, such a crisis must impose intense stresses and crucial tests upon all people.

That India is aware of these matters, none may doubt. Her statesmen are constantly extending and broadening the range and scope of their survey, her public is increasingly disposed to look outwards towards the great world of international affairs, not as mere spectators, but as those who grasp the significance of India's place in the environment of modern world problems. Such stirrings of the national consciousness are bound soon to seek their due expression. How can they find expression unless unity upon an All-India basis is achieved?

Upon the economic significance of Federation there can, I imagine, be no serious doubt or dissent, and I am confident that commercial and financial interests throughout India are fully alive to its importance. I venture to hope that those interests, whether Indian or European, will make a direct contribution towards the education of public opinion upon unity.

This weighty aspect of Federation, the full fruits of union will not ripen in a moment, but I believe that substantial benefits will very soon accrue. Differences and exceptions in the economic field may—no doubt will—survive the achievement of the Federal

scheme. That, in the nature of things, is but to be expected. But the achievement of that scheme cannot in my judgment, but tend to harmonise the interests of all parties without material injury to any; to weld together from the economic and fiscal point of view, in a manner and to an extent which could not otherwise be looked for, the Indian States and British India; and to ensure the alleviation of that lack of unity which, whatever its historical explanation, cannot in this sphere but strike the observer as calculated to reduce efficiency, and to hamper the development of India's natural resources and of her commercial and industrial opportunities.

P. A. AT WORK.

When we last met a year ago, Provincial Autonomy had been in operation for nine months. The experience of those nine months had left me confident that whatever difficulties lay ahead (and the possibility of difficulty and misunderstanding was as present then as it is to-day), the workability and the essential soundness of the scheme devised by Parliament had proved themselves; and that, whatever criticisms might be levelled on points of detail, the foundation was the right one, and, given understanding and goodwill, the scheme of Provincial Autonomy sound and workable. I was confident too that the autonomous provincial government, whatever party they represented, could in the working of Provincial Autonomy expect, in the fullest measure from Governors from the services, and, in so far as he was concerned, from the Governor-General, friendly and ready co-operation.

Another year's experience of the working of provincial autonomy leaves, I venture to claim, no room for doubt or any on any of these points. The tributes which Ministers of all political parties have in recent months paid to the work of the great services speak for themselves. I know from first hand how real is the importance which Ministers attach to the loyal and willing operation, which they have received, I can speak equally from first hand of the friendly character of the relations between Governors, standing as the King's representatives outside and above party, and their Ministers. As to the working of the special responsibilities, you will, I am sure agree that the forecast which I gave in my message to India of June last year has been amply and fully realised.

He would be a bold man who, to-day, even in these conditions, excluded the possibility, from one cause or other, of difficulty, even of very serious difficulty, in the future. But on a broad view, the great experiment of Provincial Autonomy, the transfer of real powers to ministers elected by an electorate five times the size of any electorate that had previously voted in India, has proved a marked success. And, given the continuance of the goodwill and the understanding which has been given in such full measure, there is no reason to-day why we should not look with confidence to the future.

VICEROY'S OPTIMISM.

I have no fear that, given the same goodwill and the same co-operation, the Federal scheme, manned by the joint talent and experience of British India and the Indian States, will not be as great and as significant a success as Provincial Autonomy has been.

I am familiar with the criticism that the Federal scheme is too restricted in its scope. Nor do I overestimate, in relation to Federation, the importance or the value of the inferences to be drawn from the working of provincial autonomy. For all that when I consider criticism such as those which I have just mentioned

ed I cannot but think of the apprehensions expressed, and I am sure genuinely and sincerely felt at the time of the introduction of Provincial Autonomy. I would ask whether experience has not shown the reality of the powers then transferred, the ready spirit of co-operation of Governors and the Services, the immense potentialities which the scheme of Provincial Autonomy, whatever hesitations it may have engendered before it was brought into being, has placed in the hands of ministers, and I would point to the fact that the special responsibilities placed upon Governors by the Act have admitted, over a period of now more than eighteen months, of being operated in the manner in which the act intended them to be operated, without any interference with the orderly development of the the provincial scheme, and without these frequent clashes between Ministers and Governors which were in so many quarters apprehended as likely.

I am confident that, after all allowance has been made for the different setting of the stage, we may look for a similar state of things with the introduction of the Federal Scheme.

GIVE FEDERATION A TRIAL.

To draw a strict parallel between the Federal portions of the Act and the provincial portions would be misleading. But I would like to express my own profound conviction of the value and the importance of the orderly processes inherent in the Federal Scheme and of the seeds of development which that scheme contains. I no more underrate here than in the case of Provincial Autonomy the sincerity of the doubts which critics of Federation may feel. But I would ask them to give Federation the trial which I am convinced that it deserves. Given goodwill and understanding, I am sure that results of the greatest and most lasting importance to the benefit of India may be looked for from its realisation.

I am confident, too, that the Governor-General, whoever he may be, will, at all times, in the Centre as in the Provincial spheres, be ready to give the fullest weight to all relevant considerations; that he will be anxious to help those who are ready to take advantage of any assistance which he may be able to give them; and that he will be ready to approach the problems of the Centre (and I fully recognise how they differ from the problems in the provincial field) with detachment, openness, and a sincere anxiety to reach the solution best in the interests of India. In these matters the spirit is of more concern than the letter; and that consideration is one that must at all times be present to those on whom falls the responsibility for Government in this country.

ROLE OF INDIAN STATES.

Mr. President, I listened with great interest to your remarks about the Indian States, and I welcome the opportunity that you give me of saying a word about the States in their relation to Federation. The States are as essential an element in a Federation of India as are the provinces of British India. The unity of India is as dear a thing to them as it is to British India.

It was with distinguished leaders of the States that the Federal ideal in its present form originated; and their contribution to the elaboration of the federal ideal has in the past been material. The decision as to their further contribution must be for them and for them alone to make. No pressure to take a decision in a particular sense will be brought upon the Rulers of the Indian States by His Majesty's Government or by me. Indeed, this matter has throughout been approached with full appreciation of the responsibility which falls upon the individual Ruler who has to take a decision of such momentous consequence to his dynasty and his state.

We have done all that lay in

our Power to apply a just judgment to the points, which have been raised by individual States in connection with their accession to Federation and to find wise and appropriate solution of those points; and we have, at all times, kept before us the ideal of the unity of India.

The decision whether or not to accede to the Federation of India falls to be taken at a time when the minds of many rulers are preoccupied with the question of determining the extent to which ideas germinated in different conditions, and arising from wholly different circumstances, are capable of assimilation with the background of their traditions and responsibilities.

I realise the difficulty of that problem—none the less great because, while the advice and assistance of the Paramount Power is always available to Rulers, it must rest with rulers themselves to decide what form of Government they should adopt in the diverse conditions of Indian States, and as the Secretary of State has again made clear in the last few days, while the Paramount Power will not obstruct proposals for constitutional advance initiated by Rulers, His Majesty's Government have no intention of bringing any form of pressure to bear upon them to initiate constitutional changes. I need not remind you of the close and active interest which so many rulers have already displayed in this question but in a field in which, for historical and other reasons, such wide differences in conditions exist, generalizations are dangerous and misleading. The nature of an internal adjustment, the checks and balances appropriately to be applied, cannot wisely in all circumstances be the same, and the fullest weight must be given to all relevant factors by those on whom the responsibility directly falls. But, gentlemen, let us make no mistake about this; if Federation is not to fall short of the high ideal which it has so far constituted, if it is to be a real Federation of All-India, then the collaboration and the participation of the Indian States, and of the tradition they stand for, are essential.

Gentlemen, I have kept you too long and only the importance of this issue is my excuse. It has been my object to reaffirm to you my own faith in the Federal ideal, and the importance that in my judgment attaches to its early realisation. Provincial Autonomy and its working have in a sense been a touch-stone I claim that we are entitled, in the light of the working of Provincial Autonomy, to be of good heart when we contemplate the working of Federation. Provincial Autonomy and Federation, essentially and intrinsically part one of the other, represent a great decision, all the more significant when outlined against the background of world politics. That background is more sombre by far in 1938 than it was in 1935. But the darkening of the background, the emphasis on totalitarian ideologies, have made no difference to the attitude of His Majesty's Government towards Indian constitutional advance. Their policy is unchanged, they remain of opinion that in the interests of India as a whole as well as from the point of view of individual units. Whether States or Provinces, the ideal embodied in the Act is that best calculated to achieve results of real and permanent value alike to India and to the component parts of the Federation.

Mr. President, you referred in your remarks to the appeal which I made when I addressed you a year ago—an appeal for goodwill and patience, for their response to which I am profoundly grateful to your members. To-day I would make another appeal—an appeal to India for collaboration, and I would make that appeal even to those who may sincerely doubt the value of the Federal Scheme, for I am confident that experience will justify my own profound belief in it. I would make an appeal for trust—trust in the sincerity of those by whom the Scheme has been devised, trust in the goodwill and the good faith of those by whom it falls to be carried out.

I would make an appeal, finally, for patience and for a realisation of the difficulties of others, and I would ask again that, in considering the problems, whether of individuals or of units, the fullest weight be given to all the attendant circumstances. The responsibility to India of all of us who have it in our power to make any contribution to the achievement of the Federal ideal is heavy and immediate, and it is no light reassurance to me, gentlemen, to feel that in whatever effort I may make to bring it into being without delay, I have your goodwill, and your understanding sympathy and support.

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INAUGURATION OF FEDERAL SCHEME

Sir George Campbell, President of the Bengal Chamber of Com-

merce and Chairman of the Associated Chambers of Commerce after welcoming the distinguished guests said:

I would like to sound a general note of caution on the desirability of provincial Governments examining very closely the possible repercussions of such labour legislation as they may introduce, though where reforms are due we are behind none in our desire to see them inaugurated with all reasonable speed.

In this same connection I should like to suggest the advisability of some co-ordination in labour policy as between the different provincial Government.

A matter which is not before us at this meeting but which will soon require our consideration is the Indo-Burma Trade Agreement. This Agreement, which comes up for review in 1940 appears to be working very satisfactorily and I would express the hope that when the time comes it may, in the interests of the trade of both India and Burma, be renewed in its entirety, or with very little modification, for a further period of years.

OTTAWA AGREEMENT.

The Ottawa Agreement has recently had its full quota of adverse criticism in India, but I am sure it has not been so disadvantageous to India as many critics have tried to make out and it has not, as has been said of it, prevented India from making bilateral Trade agreements with other parts of the Empire such as Australia.

I hope the Commerce Department of the Government of India will soon find time to discuss and to inaugurate such agreements.

The United Kingdom has recently concluded what should prove to be a very satisfactory trade agreement with the United States of America, and it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the recent somewhat rapid conclusion of this agreement after years of negotiation may be partly due to the uncertain situation in Europe. Close economic interests encourage countries to stand shoulder to shoulder and the time may not be far distant when we shall need good friends.

The British Mercantile community has repeatedly expressed its support of the Government's policy with regard to Federation as expressed in the Government of India Act. It is true that while the act was in process of formation we freely expressed difficulties and doubts which our experience forced on us, but now that Government's policy has passed beyond the realm of controversy into law our whole influence is thrown in its support.

The prospects of Federation are obscured by threats of Non-Co-operation and by attempts to alarm the Princes by manufacturing agitation within their States.

Campaign Against Federation

The Campaign against federation enlists in some respects the sympathy of more moderate elements, and the revolutionary forces are quick to seize on this as an opportunity of extending their influence and maintaining a link between themselves and the vast body whose drift towards constitutionalism yet deplore.

The existence of that drift is evidence that their own experience has proved to former critics that the constitution goes further to meet their aspirations than they believed before they gave it a trial, and it is to be hoped they will resolve to build on the foundation of the existing federal scheme rather than allow themselves to be made the tool of forces which are striving to destroy the society which the ministries are striving to preserve and to advance.

The principles of individual liberty and justice for which the British Empire stands are so far divorced from those of revolution that there can be no meeting ground, and, as external danger and danger from within grow greater, the more every class, every community, and every party will have to choose on which side they stand.

When the Viceroy opened our annual meeting last year he made an appeal to us for goodwill and for patience. I hope his Excellency feels that we have responded to that appeal, that though some of us may have stronger views than others, we do not tire of this attitude of goodwill and patience, that we will not weary in well doing and will continue to work for the good of the country where our lot is cast.

The newly-elected members of the Cuttack District Board belonging to the Congress Party met and elected Mr. Nilmani Pradhan as their leader, and Mr. Madan Patnaik as Secretary. A sub-committee was also formed for drafting a constitution.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Dec. 19.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day—

Station	Temperature		Rainfall	
	Max	Min	24 Hours	Since 1st Nov
Agra	78	44	—	—0.2
Amritsar	81	55	—	—0.8
Akela	83	49	—	—0.8
Ammedabad	86	55	—	—0.2
Ammednagar	82	44	—	—0.9
Amulda	73	43	—	—0.5
Amulnabad	74	45	—	—0.5
Benares	73	45	—	—0.5
BOMBAY	86	68	1.1	+0.7
Bangalore	78	66	0.1	—3.2
Barrua	91	46	—	—
Bogaim	81	54	1.1	—0.8
Bijapur	82	52	0.1	—1.2
Bikanagar	86	55	—	—0.1
Bikaner	79	51	—	—0.7
Bombay	79	48	—	—0.5
Calcutta	90	71	1.4	—4.6
Calcutta	86	73	0.6	—8.3
Cochin	89	74	4.4	—1.5
Delhi	77	42	—	—0.4
Hyderabad (Dn.)	83	49	—	—1.2
Hyderabad (Sd.)	83	55	—	—0.1
Indore	84	49	—	—0.5
Jhansi	82	45	—	—0.3
Jabalpur	81	43	—	—0.8
Jaipur	80	47	—	—0.3
Karwar	91	63	1.8	—0.2
Karachi	79	63	—	—0.1
Khandwa	88	46	—	—0.8
Lahore	76	45	—	—0.3
Lahore	77	48	—	—0.3
Multan	74	47	—	—0.2
Mysore	81	59	—	—0.4
Madras	84	67	2.6	—16.0
Madras	90	68	—	—
Malegaon	87	47	0.1	—0.5
Mangalore	90	68	2.1	—1.3
Nagpur	82	48	—	—1.1
Patna	73	48	—	—0.4
Peshawar	69	43	—	—0.5
Poona	85	44	0.3	—0.8
Rangoon	82	68	9.9	+6.9
Ratnagiri	90	66	2.9	+2.0
Rajkot	89	54	—	—0.3
Sholapur	84	53	—	—1.4
Surat	91	56	—	—0.2
Trichinopoly	88	70	0.7	—6.5

ALL-INDIA WEATHER DECEMBER 19 REPORT

POONA, Dec. 19.

The western disturbance is moving away eastwards after causing widespread rain or snow in the extreme north. Sonamarg reporting 2 inches, Dras and Murree 1½ inch each. Port Blair also recorded 1½ inch of rain. A fresh western disturbance is approaching the northwest frontier.

Forecast until the evening of 20th:—Scattered showers will occur in Baluchistan, extreme north, West United Provinces. Isolated showers are also expected in south Peninsula.—A.P.

CONGRESS IN OFFICE

(Continued from page 8)

piled that it was by implication, as the voter gave his vote to the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi and knew what the Congress and Gandhi had stood for. Were that so, the voter also knew that Gandhi was against compulsion in vaccination. To introduce compulsion would be to offend Gandhi.

A number of memorials have been submitted to Gandhi and to the Congress High Command to persuade the Madras Government to stop the passage of this bill.

My inquiries, however, indicate that no such interference is likely to ensue.

There certainly is no justification for the rumour that the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar and the Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan have been invited to be present at the next meeting of the High Command to explain the charges preferred against them.

All-India Debate At Lucknow

(From A Correspondent)

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

The second All-India Inter-College Debate in English will be held under the auspices of the College Union on Saturday, the 7th January, 1939, in the Ganga Prasad Memorial Hall at 6 p.m. Almost all the Universities of the various provinces have been intimated to send their representatives. Various other colleges also expected to represent their institutions.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 19-12-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—0.04 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 64.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.2 degrees 0.1 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 67.6 degrees 0.6 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 69 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 115 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 12 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 1

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED 19-12-38.

At 8.7 a.m. local time (8.46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 73.0 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.04 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.86 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 44.70 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 3hrs 26mins. (I.S.T.) on Monday the 19th December 1938.

HERE'S STRENGTH



● Champions are not born—they are made. It is all a matter of health and stamina. Don't be discouraged if you are not at the top in the field. Begin taking Waterbury's Compound now; it will give you the extra stamina needed to become an active sportsman.

Waterbury's Compound banishes fatigue and lack of strength. Its ingredients include pure liver and malt extracts, iron, copper and other minerals that tone up your entire system.

Waterbury's Compound is Nature's tonic for weak and exhausted persons. Take it regularly and it will make you alert, active and vigorous.

WATERBURY'S COMPOUND... TO KEEP YOU FIT

MILTON

Make the most of your Milton. See booklet wrapped round every bottle describing the daily uses for Milton.

Proved Antiseptic for Skin Diseases

Milton's strong germicidal and antiseptic qualities destroy the root cause of skin troubles. There is nothing safer or more soothing for Acne, Boils, Red Sore, Cold Sore, Impetigo, Chills, Ringworm, Varicose Ulcers, etc.



INAUGURATION OF FEDERAL SCHEME

Sir George Campbell, President of the Bengal Chamber of Com-

Cotton Still Going Into Government Loans

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN TEXTILE SALES

Scattered Buying And Trade Price-Fixing

Bombay, Dec. 19. Outside interest on the New York cotton market was lacking pending developments in Washington. The trend however, was steady with the continued movement into the loan discouraging selling. The market opened quiet and was inactive and narrow in the absence of a new incentive. Operators were hesitant early on other legislation liquidation and hedging but with offers small prices hardened on price fixing. At the same time there was little in the general situation to promote buying apart from improved textile sales.

WEEKLY REVIEW. Prices fluctuated irregularly owing to confusion over the Farm legislative programme with the referendum on December 10 showing 84 per cent. favouring the continuation of marketing quotas for the next crop, giving no assurance that Congress will not present new Farm programme in January. The trade continued to be best buyer on the scale-down but otherwise demand was slow.

Failure of October discount to narrow after the referendum is construed as indicating nervousness over the possibility of an amendment to the Farm bill for discretionary lower loans on future crops as well as other legislation permitting distribution of some loan stocks.

It is believed that Secretary Wallace is still opposed to export subsidies although sentiment continues to be strong in some Congressional circles for domestic allotment plan. The decline in the exports together with indications of growing competition from foreign growers abroad was somewhat disturbing and sentiment is at present mixed although there are no very strong expectations of pronounced movements either way.

NEW YORK MARKET. The market opened unchanged with March quoted 8.17 which was the lowest level. Later on with improved demand prices advanced to 8.24 which was the highest level and the market closed at a net rise of 3 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 8.60c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET. The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 8.40c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET. The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 points with March 4.59. There was hedging, East Indian and continental liquidation which met buying in limits. Later the speech of Mr. Wallace was considered bearish but selling pressure was light and trade fixing was evident. The market closed at a decline of 3 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 7 points at 5.90c per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. Egyptian cotton was quiet and Giza futures closed at a decline of 4 points and Uppers lost 5 to 6 points. The Alexandria cotton market was irregular with a better demand for Sakels which closed 16 to 11 points up while Ashmouni futures declined 1 to 4 points.

RUPEE STERLING RATIO. Messrs. Batilvala and Co. state:—For the present the political situation is influencing not only the cotton markets but also the exchange rate of the world. Consequently the demand and supply position does not have any effect on the markets.

It is doubtful whether even leading politicians can confidently say what developments will happen after one hour in political matters.

On one hand U. S. A. is increasing its armaments, while on the other hand its efforts to maintain prices by continuing control over the crop continue but we cannot rightly imagine what will happen to all this and at whose hands?

On the other hand in this country also the people and the Congress which has already gained full support of the people, demand a change in Rupee Sterling ratio from 18 pence to 16 pence per Rupee, while the Government of India flatly refuse to change the present Rupee Exchange. The Congress maintain that the farmers will be benefited by change in exchange ratio (which is quite true from the view point of the farmers) while the Government say that it will not benefit them, but that the farmers will have to pay

higher prices for the things which are imported from foreign countries, (to say so is also true from standpoint of the farmer, because they benefit by it). Whatever it may be, but this controversy is producing conflicting effects on the Indian markets. Today this matter is influencing not only the cotton market, but all other markets; and as a result the confidence from business will decrease and to that extent absence of holding power will increase.

LARGE EXPENSES. Besides the expenses of the Government are increasing owing to danger arising from the present uncertain situation. To meet these expenses more public debts are being incurred and taxes are being raised continually. The time is coming when businessmen will not approve of the policy of milking a cow for giving the milk to the dogs. At that time the business will come to a standstill and dissatisfaction, misery and illness will increase in place of happiness, tranquillity and business. With the increase in unemployment, it will have its effects which none will be able to check.

Under these circumstances for an increase in prices of cotton or commodities one will have to wait for some powerful conditions to arise which can produce miraculous effect. In the meantime supply and demand position will have little effect on prices.

PAPER PROSPERITY. In past Europe might have made efforts to lead the world to a very good path, it might have taken pride in it, it might have added to the prosperity by paper currency and done service to mankind by science, but to-day one after another factors come to light which lead one to believe that Europe will not receive gratitude but the contrary for the situation that is arising at present.

Notwithstanding the fact that about 84 per cent of the farmers in U. S. A. have voted in favour of reducing the acreage, the whole of the referendum has on the result not produced any favourable effect on the American markets, because it was considered almost a decided fact that farmers will vote in favour of reducing the acreage.

PRIVATE CABLES. New York March highest (10-37 a.m.) 8.24-07 New York March lowest (10 a.m.) 8.17

Liverpool March highest 4.71-00 Liverpool March lowest 4.59-05 Messrs. Batilvala and Co. have received the following cable:—Garside: 1938 Loan Stock now about 370000. Prospective free carryover well below normal. Domestic business steady. Commerce unchanged. Cloth sales balance output. England losing ground. Continent Japan unchanged.

Messrs. Chumilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—New York: Market resisting further decline. Live stock features during holidays but afterwards expect gradual tightening in spot situation and advancing tendency.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—'Moderate trade buying. Sales dry goods last week double production.'

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—New York: Cotton shows declining tendency some long liquidation also slightly increased hedge pressure offsetting scale down trade fixations with speculative interest lacking textile business better probably due holidays therefore likely temporary only southern spot business very dull trade awaiting Congressional attitude towards farm programme congress convening third until then expect little activity.

Evident opposition to cotton loans expressed by Wallace in annual report induced selling offsetting increased goods sales doubt renewal pronounced strength moves until around end year.

Absent near months premiums restricting operations exports running further under last year domestic consumption goods but indications slowing down balance season for near future. Think difficult maintain advance interest centred probability changes farm bill next year.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 19. Following a small rise of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 158 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 157/10 on scattered liquidation. It appears that in view of approaching holidays, the market is not likely to show any important change beyond evening up of open business. Thus with speculative activity being at a low level, we do not look for any change.

The market closed to-day at 3 p.m. as under:—
F G M G—Rs. 157 10 0
Broach A/M—158 2 0
Broach J/A—154 0 0
Fine M G—145 14 0
Omra D/J—144 0 0
Omra March—121 6 0
F G M G—121 0 0
Bengal D/J—121 0 0
Bengal March—121 0 0

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Dec. 19. 52.40-10

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Dec. 19. 204.50-50

January 203.70-70

February 203.80

March 202.80

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Dec. 19.

Extra Spr-fine Sup Fine FG Gd.

M. G.—129 126 123 120

Bengal U.P.—129 126 123 120

Punjab—129 126 123 120

Rajputana—129 126 123 120

Omra No. 3—158 153 150 147

C. P. No. 1—170 167 164 161

C. P. No. 2—162 159 156 153

Arvi 156/57

Amraoti 150/51

Ellichpur 155/56

Berar 150/51 Dec. +4 1/2; Jan. +3 1/2

Maykani 148/49

Khandesh 139/44

Jalna/Sailu 144/45

Burwah/Sanavadi 151/53

Khandwa 151/53

Mathia 150/51

Broach March +3 1/2

Punjab 4 F. 180/85 Dec. +62

Jan. 288F 213/18 +59

Sindh N. T. 198/205

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GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 19. On Saturday, London gold prices advanced 2 1/2d. to £7-3-11. London Paris Exchange rate was one point down at 177.55. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.67 5/8. London silver prices advanced 1/16d. to 20d. There was little American trade buying and speculative support with small offerings. Shanghai 7 T on London was quoted 0.8. London Bombay Spot parity is Rs. 52-13-0 and forward is Rs. 51-5-0. The local market was quietly steady with a restricted turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There is nothing in the general situation to disturb the price structure.

GOLD
Ready delivery 37 4 0
Omra D/J 37 4 0
Omra March 37 5 0
Maha delivery 37 5 0
Maha Tejmandi 0 7 0

SILVER
Ready delivery 51 0 6
Omra D/J 51 0 6
Omra March 51 0 6
Maha delivery 51 0 6
Maha Tejmandi 1 4 0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Dec. 17.

January £10-5-0

February £10-6-3

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MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Dec. 19. **B C RATES.** T T D D 1/5 27/32 **LONDON.** Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32 near Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16 Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32 Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to March 1/8 April/Nov. Bank's selling T T 288 Bank's buying T T 284 3/4 Bank's buying D D 284 Bank's selling T T 1,312 Bank's buying T T 1,340 **PARIS.** Bank's selling T T 78 5/8 Bank's buying T T 77 7/8 Bank's buying 60 days 77 **AMSTERDAM.** Bank's selling D D 63 1/2 Bank's buying D D 63 1/2 **BARCELONA.** Bank's selling D D 63 1/2 Bank's buying D D 63 1/2 **HONGKONG.** Bank's selling D D 85 1/4 Bank's buying D D 85 1/4 **SHANGHAI.** Bank's selling D D 47 1/8 Bank's buying D D 47 1/8 **BEIJING.** Bank's selling D D 157 3/8 Bank's buying D D 157 3/8 **YOKOHAMA.** Bank's selling D D 85 3/4 Bank's buying D D 85 3/4 **NEW YORK.** New York London 4.67 5/8 17th instant Japan London 1/2 1/4 18th instant Hongkong London 1/3 19th instant Shanghai London 0/8 19th instant Java London 5/5 12 19th instant London Paris 27.59 17th instant London Belgium 27.75 1/2 17th instant London Switzerland 20.65 3/4 1/17th instant London Berlin 11.65 17th instant London Stockholm 19.42 3/8 17th instant London New York 4.67 3/1 17th instant London Amsterdam 8.59 5/8 17th instant London Italy 88.75 17th instant Tote of Sterling Exchange—Steady. Gold £7-8 1/2 16th inst. Gold £7-8 1/2 17th inst. Silver London Ready 19 15/16 16th inst. Silver London Ready 20 17th instant Silver London Forward 19 5/16 16th inst. Silver London Forward 19 3/8 17th instant Silver New York Ready 43 16th inst. Silver New York Ready 43 17th instant. Notwithstanding the fact that about 84 per cent of the farmers in U. S. A. have voted in favour of reducing the acreage, the whole of the referendum has on the result not produced any favourable effect on the American markets, because it was considered almost a decided fact that farmers will vote in favour of reducing the acreage.

DISCOUNTS. London Discounts 3 months 1-1 1/16 per cent 16th inst. London Discounts 3 months 1-1 1/16 per cent 17th instant London Discounts 6 months 1-1 1/16 per cent 16th inst. London Discounts 6 months 1-1 1/16 per cent 17th instant Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent. Bank of England Rate 2 per cent. Money—Call 1 per cent. 3 months 1 1/2 per cent. 6 months 1 1/2 per cent. Tote—Firm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 19.

3 1/2 per cent G P Note 1916

3 1/2 per cent G P Note 1916

3 per cent 1915/54 Loan 10/6

3 per cent 1941 Bonds 102/2

3 per cent 1963/65 98

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 105/2

3 1/2 per cent 1940/43 Bonds 108/4

4 per cent 1950/70 Loan 111/5

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 119

5 per cent U P Bonds 98

5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 105/2

5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 105/2

TAX FREE.

5 per cent 1943/55 Loan 115/2

6 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 111/8

5 per cent 1955 Mysore 128

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1974 B P T 110/4

4 per cent 1974 M Deb 109/8

4 per cent 1974 M Deb 119

5 per cent 1954 M Deb 130

Notes—No change, quiet.

Slightly easier.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pheroza Shah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi



BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1938

Viceroy Does A Bit Of Special Pleading

URGES INDIANS TO GIVE FEDERATION A TRIAL

Assures Act Will Be Interpreted In Right Spirit And In Interests Of India

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19. "After all allowance has been made for the different setting of the stage, we may look for a similar state of things with the introduction of the Federal Scheme."

This view was expressed by the Viceroy in his speech at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, Calcutta, to-day, referring to Federation and Provincial Autonomy. This, it may be stated, is the first public political pronouncement of the Viceroy after his recent visit to London.

The Viceroy's speech was a beautiful sermon on the advantages of a United India and the value of Federation as the only way towards that unity.

IS IT AN ASSURANCE?

THE VICEROY ALSO SAID THAT HE WAS CONFIDENT THAT THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, WHOEVER HE MIGHT BE, WOULD APPROACH ALL PROBLEMS "WITH DETACHMENT, OPENNESS, AND A SINCERE ANXIETY TO REACH THE SOLUTION BEST IN THE INTERESTS OF INDIA."

The Viceroy denied that there had been any differences of opinion between him and the Secretary of State for India. He also announced that the revised draft of the Instrument of Accession would soon be issued to the Princes.

The Viceroy suggested that the recent crisis in Europe had not changed the attitude of the British Government a whit towards Federation.

The Viceroy, in the course of his speech, said:—
In your speech, Mr. President, you laid particular stress on the issue of Federation. I wholly agree with you as to the vital importance of that issue, more particularly at the stage which has now been reached, and I hope, Gentlemen, that I shall not unduly strain your patience if in the remainder of my remarks to-day I devote myself primarily to it.

When I spoke to you in December, 1937, I said that there lay ahead of us the achievement of an ideal which was the ideal which inspired the framers of the Government of India Act of 1935.

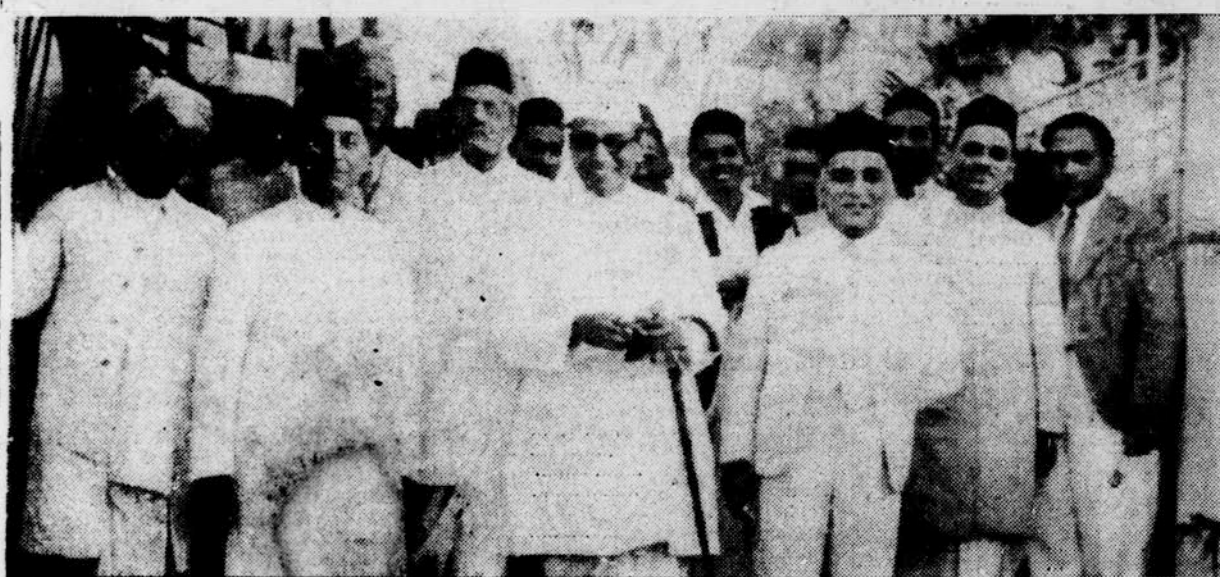
An ideal, I added, for which we owed a deep debt of gratitude to those spokesmen of the Indian States and of British India who had taken part in the deliberations which resulted in the present constitutional scheme. I mentioned my concern to ensure that no avoidable delay occurred in the development of the Federal Scheme and in the arrangements in connexion with it and I said, too, that I in no way regretted the lapse of time which had taken place in connexion with those preparations; for the delay involved gave us the opportunity carefully to scrutinize from every aspect all the features of the scheme, and to give its full and appropriate value to evermore.

A year has passed since then. Much further spadework has been done, spadework of great value, for which the Secretary of State and I owe a very real debt, and a debt which we gratefully acknowledge, to those who have given such invaluable help to us at the stage which we have now reached there may I think be advantage in reviewing briefly the general position, and in bringing our minds back to the considerations which weighed the Parliament and with the Joint Select Committee when they devised the constitutional scheme the second part of which is now approaching realisation.

I have had the advantage this summer of renewing personal contact with the Secretary of State, and I have been able, too, to renew the same personal contact with members of both Houses and with his Majesty's Ministers, there has never been any divergence of view—though I have seen that suggested, between my noble friend the Secretary of State, or his Majesty's Government, and myself on the Federal issue, but in speaking to you to-day I can do so with the additional confidence as to our entire unity of purpose and approach given by my conversations this summer.

While I have been away, and since I have returned, a further stage, and a vital one, in the clearing of the approach to Federation has been achieved; and, I am

(Continued on page 11, col. 1)



The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher (centre) performed the opening ceremony of the Seth Bhagwandas Narotamdas Kapole Nivas at Matunga on Sunday in the presence of a large gathering.

GANDHI SEVA SANGH

Mahatma Suggests April 16 to 26 As Session Dates

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, Dec. 18. Mahatma Gandhi, it is understood, suggested April 16 to April 26, for holding the annual session of the Gandhi Seva Sangh at Brindaban, Champaran District Bihar.

FRONTIER GANDHI'S PICTURES FOR SCHOOLS

PESHAWAR, Dec. 17. The Peshawar District Board have purchased 300 copies of the photograph of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the "Frontier Gandhi", to be supplied to the schools, hospitals and such other institutions under the Board to be hung in their buildings.—United Press.

Mahatma To Open Tripuri Exhibition

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 17. It is learnt that the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition which will be held at Tripuri in connection with the Congress session, will be opened by Mahatma Gandhi on March 1.—United Press.

Indian Railways Close New York Bureau

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18. The "United Press" understands that, in accordance with the recommendations of the Wedgwood Committee, the Railway Board have closed their New York Publicity Bureau and the expenditure on upper class and tourist traffic has thereby been substantially reduced.—United Press.

All-India Urdu Day Celebrated At Allahabad

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 18. Sir Tej Bahadur presided over the meeting held last evening in the Prayag Sangit Samiti Hall to celebrate the All India Urdu Day.

Resolutions championing the cause of Urdu and deploring efforts which according to meeting were being made in some quarters to annihilate Urdu under cover of promoting Hindustani were passed.

Sir Raza Ali also participated in the proceedings.

Bihar P. C. C. Executive Decisions

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, Dec. 18. Among other things the Bihar Provincial Congress Working Committee appointed four divisional sub-committees one for each division, for elections and recommended names for District Boards in the Province. The resolution from the Secretary, Bihar Branch, All-India Spinners' Association relating to advisability of taking disciplinary action by the Congress against offenders, against the principles of the sale and use of uncertified Khadi was considered and it was decided to forward it to Mahatma for advice.

Muslim League And Patna Exhibition

PATNA, Dec. 17. The Working Committee of the All-India Industrial Exhibition, which will be opened here during session of the All-India Muslim League in December, has decided that surplus proceeds of the exhibition be given to some public charity. The All-India Muslim League has offered to stand surety to pay the deficit, if any, in running the Exhibition to the extent of Rs. 3,000.—A.P.

TAX ON PROFESSIONS

Bihar Govt.'s Decision

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, Dec. 18. The Bihar Government, it is understood, is contemplating the levy of tax on professions, trades and callings.

A bill on the lines of the C.P. Act may be introduced at the next session of the legislatures. Government have, it is understood sanctioned Rs. one lakh for the purpose of opening five centres in North Bihar to fight the menace of Kaja Asar.

Sugar Excise Duty In N. India

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18. The following amendments to the Northern India Sugar (Excise Duty) Order, 1938 have been gazetted:—

(i) During the season in which sugar is being manufactured in a factory, no outside sugar shall be received therein for the purpose of crushing only, and no sugar produced in the factory shall be crushed therein during such period.

(ii) Any sugar received in a factory for crushing only and not liable to the payment of full duty on issue, shall, both prior and subsequent to crushing, be stored separately from the sugar which is produced in the factory;

(iii) The owner of a factory where sugar is received for crushing only shall maintain correct and separate daily accounts in a separate form in respect of all sugar. He shall submit a monthly abstract of the accounts in the said form to the Assistant Commissioner within five days of the close of each month;

(iv) If any sugar is mixed either before or after crushing with the sugar produced in the factory, the entire quantity shall be assessable to duty on issue as if it had been produced in the factory.—United Press.

India Must Have Genuinely Democratic State

M. N. ROY ON FAIZPUR CONGRESS RESOLUTION

BIJNOR, Dec. 17.

"The Congress goal of complete independence will be attained only when the Faizpur resolution is enforced. That resolution is to establish in India a genuinely democratic State under which effective political power will be vested in the masses of the people. All our activities must be in pursuance of that purpose."

Thus observed Mr. M. N. Roy presiding over the Bijnor District Political Conference held here yesterday.

Continuing Mr. Roy said:— "Instead of raising the false hope in the ability of Congress Ministries to promote popular welfare, we should have the courage to tell the truth, which is that the new Constitution does not confer any effective power on the elected representatives of the people. No constitution dictated by a power abroad can establish a really representative or democratic government. The Congress resolution commits us to the struggle for the capture of power, which will enable the people of India to frame the Constitution of a really democratic State and establish a truly representative government."

RESIST FEDERATION Emphasising the necessity of

making a supreme effort to frustrate the plan of foisting Federation in India Mr. Roy said:—

"The imposition of the Federation cannot be prevented constitutionally. That was the verdict of expert lawyers charged by the Working Committee to investigate the matter. But the resolution of the Congress stands. It has been repeated time and again: How to enforce it, that is the foremost problem arising out of the present political situation of our country. It is obvious that there is a direct connection between this resolution for immediate action and our ultimate goal of complete independence. Its resolution regarding Federation commits the Congress to the final struggle for the overthrow of Imperialism. Consequently, the decisive battles between Imperialism and the Indian people shall have to be fought sooner than generally imagined. I am not one of those who expect that something will happen somehow. I do not believe in miracles. We must plan our action. We must organise our forces."

The Hon. Mr. Sampurnanand, Education Minister, also addressed the Conference.—United Press.

GOVERNMENT IS STABLE

Egyptian Premier's Statement

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail). Following strong rumours circulated in the Wardist papers here that the present political situation in Egypt has become very tense, and the Prime Minister, Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha, might resign, the following statement made by Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha was published in the local dailies here:—

"There can be nothing more untrue than the rumours which are being circulated by the Government's opponents about the present political situation. There is complete stability, also harmony and collaboration among those in office and all the authorities."

The same rumours were circulated just before and after the recent general election, and are now resorted to by those who, more than any body else, know that they are devoid of truth, simply because they find in them a consolation for their weakness and a remedy for the disappointment of their supporters."

A mammoth public meeting was held last evening at the Town Hall, Cutback, to organise relief for the Tatcher refugees who are now staying in Aneul.

NO PURPOSE CAN BE SERVED BY GIVING UNDERTAKING

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18.

With reference to reports appearing in the Press that the object of the interviews of certain members of the Central Legislative Assembly with the three State prisoners in Delhi was to persuade the latter to give the undertaking for release demanded by Government, Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A. (Central), who interviewed the prisoners recently, has issued a statement strongly refuting the suggestion.

He says: "Before interviewing the prisoners I had made it clear to the authorities concerned that the Government was wholly unjustified in insisting upon the prisoners giving the required undertaking."

Mr. Saxena adds that whether the prisoners gave the required undertaking or not they could be clapped in jail under Regulation III, whenever the Government felt like doing so.—United Press.

CHARGES AGAINST MUSLIM LEAGUE REFUTED

NAGPUR, Dec. 18.

Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan spoke at a mass meeting of Muslims last night, Moulana Sarauddin, M.L.A., President of the C. P. Muslim League presiding.

The Nawabzada emphatically repudiated the charge that the Muslim League was a communal body and co-operated with British Imperialism. The Muslim League, he asserted, was as keen as any other body in striving for the freedom of the country but would never agree to barter away the rights of nine crores of Indian Muslims and meekly submit to the tyranny of other parties in the country. He also advised his co-religionists to use Swadeshi products and encourage Muslim weavers to make their own efforts for the education of their children instead of merely depending on Governmental grants.

At the outset Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan was given a hearty reception and garlanded by several local Muslim bodies.—A.P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

ATTEMPTING A SURPRISE ATTACK, THEY MEET A HAIL OF LEAD



9-19

"SLICK" WAS READY FOR US THAT TIME! WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO NOW, WADE?



I JUST GOT A CRAZY IDEA... SO CRAZY IT MAY WORK PERFECTLY!

GUNMAN'S BLUFF

I'M GOING TO CALL IN A COUPLE OF GHOSTS!

